Board of Trade Journal

Volume 182, No. 3404 15 June 1962

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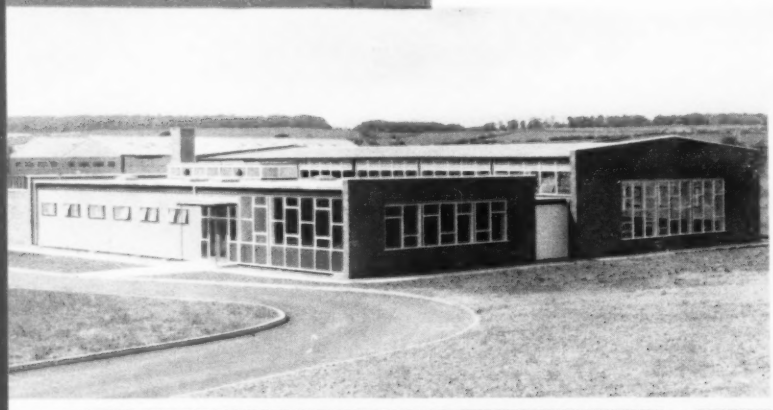

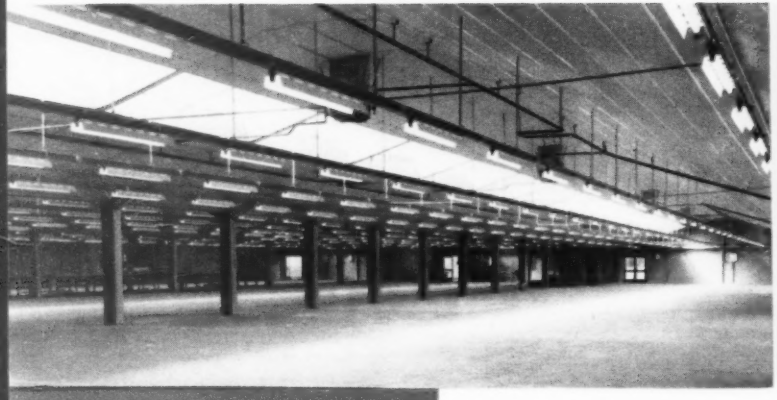

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Scope for U.K. Manufacturers in Joint Ventures with American Firms

By Alex Currall, Director of the British Industrial Development Office, New York

THE BRITISH INDUSTRIAL Development Office, New York, is a Government agency established to promote and assist industrial investment in the United Kingdom by United States and Canadian companies. The Director is anxious to obtain information on British companies which would be interested in making contact with firms in North America seeking a British partner.

American industrial investment in the United Kingdom has a long history. Indeed, some companies have for so long been a part of the local scene that their foreign origin has been completely forgotten. Of all the European countries, Britain has been by far the favourite location for American industrial investment. There were many reasons for this. Our exceptionally comprehensive trading relationships, the convenience of a common language and measuring system, the protection of a responsible code of business ethics, and the welcome of a friendly and stable government and people: all these played their part. Today, U.S. industrial investment in Britain is substantially in excess of $3,000m and British investment in the United States is well over $2,000m, according to United States official estimates.

Our two countries have derived great benefits from this exchange. The investors have found their overseas operations both profitable and complementary to those in their domestic market. And both countries have benefited from a transfer of production and managerial techniques, and from the stimulating effects of trans-Atlantic competition. In recent years, the advantages of American investment have been sought with increasing thoroughness by many different countries – in Western Europe, notably by Belgium, the Netherlands and the Irish Republic. Many of these countries established offices in the United States to promote and assist industrial investment. It was against this background that BIDO was sent up in 1960. Information on industrial investment in the United Kingdom had, of course, always been available from the British Embassy in Washington, from Consulates throughout the United States, and from Trade Commissioner Offices in Canada. BIDO is, however, the first specialized British Government Office for the purpose. The Office is part of the Consulate General in New York, but its responsibilities relate to the whole of the United States and Canada, and its members travel to all the main industrial areas.

The work of the Office may be divided into two parts. The first is concerned with American companies which are planning to establish a direct subsidiary operation in Britain. With these companies, one of our main tasks is to persuade them of the advantages of operation in labour-surplus areas such as Northern Ireland, Scotland, Northern England, parts of Wales, and Cornwall.

Increasingly, however, some American companies seem to prefer not to 'go it alone'. Many of the most rapidly expanding firms, with completely new product lines currently almost unknown outside the United States, can spare neither the capital nor the executive manpower to establish independent facilities overseas. We are, therefore, being consulted by substantial numbers of American companies which are anxious to be put in touch with a British partner.

Sometimes the American company has in mind a straightforward licensing arrangement, and BIDO usually passes these cases to the Commercial Department of the British Consulate concerned. The Office does, however, deal with any type of joint venture involving some form of direct participation by the American firm. We obtain the fullest possible information on product manufacturing capacity required, and the type of arrangement contemplated, and the Board of Trade through its regional organization and its contacts with local development and other bodies, submits the names of British companies which are interested.

It would, however, simplify our operations if we could build up a register of efficient and progressive British companies which are interested in joint venture with American firms.

We hope that senior representatives of British companies which have in mind the possibility of an American partnership will make a point of visiting us when they are in New York (at the address given below). We should be glad to discuss with them our contacts with, and knowledge of, American concerns in their own field which are seeking a British partner. From those companies which do not plan a visit in the near future, we should be glad to receive detailed information in writing.

(*Continued on next page*)

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Front Cover Photograph

Typical of the many Albion trucks supplied to South African timber companies, this Reiver model is operating in the Eastern Transvaal by Venus Timbers Ltd.

Our experience is that the main points that can arise in discussion between BIDO and American companies or between American and British companies are covered by the following questions:

1. What is your present manufacturing capacity (area of factory, types of production undertaken, any specialized services available)?
2. What is the size, and very broad breakdown by main skills, of your labour force?
3. What are your present product lines (catalogues or brochures may be useful)?
4. To what extent would you be prepared to undertake production of lines other than those presently being manufactured?
5. Could this be undertaken within existing manufacturing capacity?
6. If not, would your company be prepared to undertake expansion of plant and/or machinery? If you are in an area of labour shortage, are you prepared to contemplate expansion elsewhere in the United Kingdom, e.g. in Northern Ireland or in one of the Development Districts?
7. Would you be prepared to take an interest in
   (a) design and/or
   (b) marketing of new product lines introduced by an American partner?
8. Is BIDO at liberty to disclose to American firms which may be interested your company's name and the other information sought in this questionnaire?
   (Note: It is difficult to arouse American interest in anonymous companies.)
9. Is your company willing to invest capital in developing new product lines on a joint basis?
10. Would you be prepared to agree to an equity participation by an American partner either in your own company or in a jointly owned subsidiary?

The foregoing is meant to be illustrative; it is not meant to be an unalterable pattern. In expressing their initial interest in joint venture participation to BIDO, British companies should cover as many of the above points as are appropriate to their own circumstances in the form of a supporting statement which can be used by BIDO.

British firms who are interested should write directly to the British Industrial Development Office, P.O. Box 206, Murray Hill Station, New York 16, N.Y., and copy their letters to the Regional Controller of the Board of Trade for their area. (The British Industrial Development Office is on the 5th floor of the Chrysler Building, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York 17 – Telephone Murray Hill 2-6820. The addresses of the Board of Trade's Regional Offices were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 4 (page 975).

BIDO Representative in London

Mr. K. P. Bloomfield, Deputy Director of the British Industrial Development Office, will be available for interview in London, on June 29, July 2 and 3. He would be pleased to discuss joint-venture proposals with any interested firms during his visit. Those who would like to meet Mr. Bloomfield are invited to write to him at the Board of Trade, I.M.2. Division, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, or to telephone Trafalgar 8855, extension 2166.

Procedure for Notification of Agreements to the E.E.C.

IT WAS reported in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 9 and May 25, 1962, that under Article 5 of Regulation 17 pursuant to Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty of Rome, certain existing agreements, decisions and practices for which exemption under Article 85 (3) is claimed must be notified to the European Economic Commission by August 1, 1962. The Board of Trade have now been informed that, subject to ratification by the European Parliament, this time limit will be extended and the final date for notification will be November 1, 1962.

Attention to Exporting and Research Pays Handsome Dividends

—Mr. Frederick Erroll

SPEAKING AT THE annual banquet of the British Electrical Power Convention at Brighton on June 6, Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, said, 'The British electrical industry knows what struggles and strivings there are in a period of rapid technological development like that in which it is participating. I would like to pay tribute to two policies that it has consistently followed. First, it has had the foresight to invest heavily in brain-power and to apply that brain-power to its research problems. Your industry offers quite outstanding opportunities to qualified scientists and engineers, and your expenditure on research is between two to three times the average for manufacturing industry as a whole. Secondly, your industry has looked outward and taken the world as its oyster. Although world competition in heavy electrical goods has grown enormously in recent years, your industry's exports have continued to expand and account for a very substantial share of Britain's overseas sales. The attention which you have paid to exporting and to research has paid and will continue to pay handsome dividends—these are long-term investments which equip you to face changing manufacturing conditions and market fluctuations.'

Dealing with the general question of efficiency in industry the President said while much had been said in recent years about the need for greater exports and for faster economic growth, perhaps too little public attention had been directed to national efficiency – on which in the last resort everything else depended. Improved national efficiency was not just a matter of Government policies – though they could do a lot to help. Nor was it something which management could tackle on its own. It needed a conscious effort by people in all walks of life to change, where necessary, our habits of mind and methods of working to meet changing circumstances and to look again at some of our attitudes towards the established order of things. This was why the Government attached so much importance to the work of the National Economic Development Council, which had Ministers, businessmen, trade unionists and independents among its members.

'One of the main tasks before the Council,' continued Mr. Erroll, 'was to examine means of securing even greater national efficiency and to reach agreement on what could be done to improve still further our competitive power. It had already started work on sixteen industries which among them accounted for a very large proportion of industrial production, exports and investment. These included the electrical plant industries.

'In its initial studies the Council would try to establish how these industries would be affected if the economy as a whole grew at 4 per cent. on average a year – that was about half as fast again as now.

A Challenging Concept

'This is a challenging concept,' the President said, 'designed to bring out the problems in a practical way. One thing I am sure it will show – and that is that if we spend our time and energy propping up activities which are becoming obsolete through changes in demand or technology, national efficiency will be impaired. It hardly needs saying that improvements in efficiency in industry, as indeed in any other spheres, will depend to a large extent upon the more efficient use of our man power. Compared with pre-war years, there is – and no thinking man today regrets this – no great reservoir of unemployed upon which industry can draw to increase its production. To improve our standard of living and maintain our place in this increasingly competitive world we have just got to increase labour productivity and to do it quickly. With so many things to do and limited heads and hands at our disposal we must exploit, in every field of our endeavour the means our own inventiveness offers for economizing effort and improving output.

'I am glad to say that this major task is being more and more widely recognized throughout industry. I think that much of the credit for greater and more general awareness of this fundamental truth should go to the British Productivity Council which is run jointly by both sides of industry with financial assistance from the Government. The Council disseminates information, at national level and in the factories, about techniques for improving industrial productivity such as work study, quality control, variety reduction and planned maintenance. Its message is getting through.'

Referring to the launching of a National Productivity Year this autumn, he said this was a major co-operative effort, supported by both sides of industry, and many professional bodies, to focus attention on all possible means of raising industrial efficiency and lowering costs. To many people 'productivity' meant work study and production flow diagrams. But important as work study was, productivity depended at least as much on the machines that were available as on how they were used. Members of the electrical industry were familiar with the improvement which had been made in the efficiency of electrical generation. Despite rising costs in the interval the cost of installing electrical generating capacity had substantially fallen over the last ten years and showed every sign of continuing to fall. Other manufacturing and service industries could no doubt also show similar technological advances but few indeed on such a scale. It was not difficult to grasp the contribution which had been made to efficiency by the swift reduction in the unit cost of generating capacity. It was much more difficult he said to appreciate the many problems which massive technological advances such as this had produced for management. They involved tremendous capital expenditure and created difficulties in the use of factory space, ill-adapted or unsuitable in many cases for the new production lines.

All this was inevitable if we were to hold our own industrially. Rapid growth involved growing pains – a simple truth which all who were urging the need for rapid economic growth must be prepared to accept.

On the Threshold of a New Industrial Revolution

'I have no doubt that the future will bring even greater advances in technical efficiency than the past; with improvements in machinery there will have to come improvements in the techniques for handling them if they are to be used to full advantage. Sir Leon Bagrit has, I think, put this point very succinctly in his paper to your Convention about Automation. We stand indeed on the threshold of a new Industrial Revolution. It is perhaps in the field of control and co-ordination of production processes and business administration – rapidly becoming more and more complex – that we shall see the most dramatic and telling advances in technology in the next decade. A new generation of plant and equipment is already beginning to evolve. The incorporation of control systems, whether they be electronic, hydraulic, or pneumatic, or a combination of these, can be expected to become a commonplace feature of a good many industrial processes. In the possibilities which exist in the development and use of electronic devices, we have the means not only to improve our efficiency and ensure our competitive leadership and strength in the industrial field, but to economize effort or improve efficiency in almost all the manifold activities of a developed society,' added the President.

The introduction of new machinery and of new technologies such as automation depended upon substantial expenditure on research in all its forms and expenditure on the subsequent development so that new ideas were available as soon as possible for industrial use. It had been suggested from time to time that British industry devoted less of its resources to research than many of its competitors. Despite the criticisms and the undoubted need for still greater effort – the fact remained that, according to a recent review by the F.B.I., over the past ten years the numbers engaged in research in this country had about doubled and expenditure on research has probably quadrupled. However, this heartening growth in industrial research and development was only the beginning. 'As your president pointed out in his address, it is estimated that by 1970 the electrical industry alone will require some 30,000 workers on research and development compared with 13.400 in 1959.

'But research and the development of new machinery and technologies will be useless without skilled managers and operators to make full effective use of them. In technical education, excluding the universities, we have 145,000 full-time students – more than double the number ten years ago – and over half a million part-time day students, including those on day release from industry – almost double the number ten years ago. Here again we can and must do better: in particular, I would suggest, both sides of industry should take a long, hard look at their training arrangements. In the age of automation which lies ahead we shall certainly need more skilled men – not less – and more highly skilled men too. Thus, industrial efficiency depends on the work of millions of people in many different spheres – managers, operatives, salesmen, teachers, scientists, designers, management consultants and many others.

'As I have tried to show, the Government too, has a direct responsi-

Meeting of the National Economic Development Council

AT A MEETING in London on June 6, under the chairmanship of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the National Economic Development Council carried further its consideration of the programme of work relating to the provisional growth target of 4 per cent. per annum over the period 1961-1966 and issued the following statement:

The Council considered it important that concurrently with the discussions with selected industries agreed at the last meeting the staff should make as soon as possible a preliminary assessment of the conditions favourable to faster growth. The work will be done in consultation with Government Departments and other bodies where necessary to avoid duplication and overlapping. The broad headings under which the general subjects will be examined and some of the points which will arise are:

The Balance of Payments

To achieve the 4 per cent. growth rate, exports will have to expand much faster than in the past. How can the balance of payments be improved and difficulties dealt with? What will be the effect of faster growth on the balance of payments?

Savings and Investment

It is important to assess the investment necessary for the faster growth rate. Is there a danger that savings will be inadequate or that the necessary investment will not take place without special measures? Are there likely to be difficulties in financing expanding firms? Is the new investment well designed to reduce costs?

Demand

It is necessary to form a judgment of the effects on growth of different levels of demand in relation to capacity. What changes must be made for the economy to work satisfactorily at a high level of demand? How far do fluctuations in total demand or in the demand for particular products slow up long-term growth?

Regional Problems

What are the effects on output and growth of regional differences in the level of employment and what should be done about such differences?

Manpower

It is important to obtain, on the basis of the faster growth rate, an indication of the scale of the problems associated with the redeployment of labour: between industries, between firms in the same industry, and to the more productive operations in particular firms. Many types of skilled labour are scarce. Training and retraining, apprenticeship, mobility and redundancy are all important related questions.

Management

Particular aspects under this heading affecting both the public and the private sector are – management attitudes and the ways of taking business decisions; facilities for management training and how these compare with the position abroad; methods of increasing business efficiency and the more rapid assimilation of new ideas into business practice. An important area is the extent and nature of competition between firms.

Technological Change

Faster growth will call for more rapid technological change. How quickly is new technology applied? How adequate is the scale and nature of present and prospective research and development in industry? Is the best use being made by industry of scientific and technical manpower?

Taxation

Changes in the tax structure could influence matters referred to under preceding headings. They could also affect enterprise generally. The structure of taxes will be examined and compared with those of other countries, from the viewpoint of growth.

Public Expenditure

Discussions with several of the selected industries will throw up specific problems connected with public expenditure. Aspects of public expenditure in other fields with a close bearing on growth will also be examined; it is involved in many of the subjects referred to previously.

These headings are still provisional and they will be reviewed as the work progresses; the staff will concentrate on those aspects which prove to be the most relevant to securing faster growth.

The President (*Continued*)

bility for these varied activities in the drive for national efficiency and makes its financial contribution to them. Less directly the Government must also play its part by trying to create conditions in which efficiency may flourish. And that means creating competitive conditions. No one has yet discovered a more effective spur to effort or scourge for complacency than competition and I don't suppose, in this imperfect world – they ever will. For that very reason policies which aim at nurturing competition are often unpopular: for every successful competitor there must always be some failures. Here I should add that my remarks are directed to the national economy as a whole.'

Concluding the President said we had consciously striven to foster and sustain competition both at home and abroad. First and foremost this meant tackling inflation. 'Inflation and competition cannot co-exist.'

In international trade we had also worked to remove the barriers to fair competition. Ever since the war we had joined, with our major trading partners, in a world-wide drive towards the removal of import restrictions, the progressive reduction of tariffs and the limitation of export subsidies. 'As you know we have also recently successfully concluded tariff negotiations in the GATT with the United States and the Common Market countries. The establishment of the European Free Trade Association and the current negotiations to join the Common Market are further giant strides in the same direction. In the increasingly competitive conditions which are being established the efficient will not merely survive but indeed prosper. The prospects for the inefficient, the unadaptable and the backward-looking industries and nations will not, I fear, be so happy. Let us shed no tears over this development, but rather welcome it as a challenge to all that is best in our national life. Whatever the Government does, or fails to do, the main day-to-day responsibility for industrial efficiency – and therefore for our industrial future – must rest with the thousands of individual businesses and those who work in them. I am quite confident that they are capable of meeting the challenge and will do so.'

British Trade Drive in Poland

MR. FREDERICK ERROLL, President of the Board of Trade, left London on Monday for Poznan where British firms have initiated a big drive for more trade with Poland in setting up their largest ever display at the Poznan Trade Fair.

More than 50 firms are showing a wide range of British machinery, cars and commercial vehicles. A full report of the Fair will appear in a forthcoming issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*.

American Tyre Valve Factory Opened in Northern Ireland

LORD BROOKEBOROUGH, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, on June 5, officially opened in Lisburn, Co. Antrim, Ulster's 16th American or American-affiliated factory – the 73,000 sq. ft. tyre valve factory of Bridgeport Brass Ltd., a subsidiary of the National Distillers and Chemical Corporation of America.

The factory was built by the Northern Ireland Ministry of Commerce for the Bridgeport Brass Company. A total of 170 firms have established factories in Northern Ireland since 1945 with assistance from the Government's industrial diversification schemes, while 14 more established before that date now occupy Government-built factories.

N.C.B. 1961 Report

The National Coal Board report and accounts for 1961 have been published in two parts: Volume I contains the report and Volume II, accounts and statistical tables. Copies H.M. Stationery Office, Vol I, price 3s. 6d., Vol. II, price 12s.

'The Swedish Economy'

The National Institute of Economic Research in Stockholm have published a booklet entitled 'The Swedish Economy'. Sw.Kr. 6·50, or equivalent.

North-East's Part in Export Drive

SPEAKING AT THE Annual General Meeting of the North-East Development Council at Newcastle-on-Tyne on June 8, Mr. Niall Macpherson, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, said:

'There is a feeling in the North East and in Scotland that we allow too much development in the South. This is certainly not the opinion of the South. They think we do not allow enough. This I can tell you. With one exception, which could not have gone elsewhere, the Board of Trade has not granted any I.D.C.s in my time for new industry in London and the South East except for areas which were development districts, such as the Isle of Wight and the Isle of Sheppey. Once a firm has decided on its site, or even on the general locality to which it is going, the question of Government assistance comes up and we take over. Perhaps I may describe briefly what we can and cannot do.

'First, we can build factories either for leasing or for sale on deferred terms. Where the building is a specialized one that could not readily be disposed of again, we will build only for sale: it would not be right to use the taxpayers' money for elephants that might turn white. But we will build reasonably standard factories for sale or letting at the option of the firm. The rent is negotiated with the District Valuer and is usually favourable. The great advantage of having a Board of Trade factory is that there need be no capital expenditure on the building, and resources can be conserved for plant and machinery and for working capital.'

The Parliamentary Secretary went on to say that there was the alternative of a building grant. It was found that a number of firms preferred to be from the start the owners of their factory. In such cases a grant could be made of a proportion of the cost. Where capital resources were available this was a very useful facility.

'So far I have described what we can do as regards the building. But at least as important is the financial assistance that can be given towards the general cost of the undertaking. This is usually known as BOTAC assistance because applications are made to the Board of Trade Advisory Committee and assistance can only be given on their recommendation.

'It is a very flexible instrument. There is no limit laid down to the proportion of the total cost which can be advanced and no rule as to the security that must be given. The one condition that must be satisfied is this: the project must be basically sound. In the two years or so for which the Act has been in force 57 firms have applied for assistance from Durham and Northumberland alone. Eighteen of these have been offered loans or grants; 25 have been refused; 14 are still being looked at.

'You may ask why firms who are going to provide employment should not automatically get assistance. The answer is two-fold. First, we do not want public money to be spent on dud projects. Secondly, we want above all to provide stable and continuing employment and not to help fly-by-nights to set up, perhaps make a quick killing and leave the place with unemployment all over again and a bad reputation as well. There are some good solid cases in the 14 still under consideration. Perhaps by the time BOTAC have looked at them, there will be as many successes as failures. And no doubt there will be more applications to come.

'BOTAC is not a Government Committee. It is a completely independent committee of businessmen. Neither I, nor even the President of the Board of Trade can influence their decisions in the slightest. But I have seen a lot of their work, and I know that they deal with cases sympathetically.

'Taking all these forms of assistance, we have so far provided over 9,000 jobs in the North East at a cost of about £4 million. Although I have only dealt with the current legislation, you will all know how many Board of Trade factories have been providing employment in the region. I believe the current number of workers in Board of Trade factories in the North East is over 60,000.

'The number of new jobs likely to come into being in the next four years, arising in new factories or extensions approved by the Board of Trade is estimated at over 20,000, nearly two-thirds of which are for males. This figure does not include additional labour that firms may take on without any new building. So if employment in some industries has been dwindling, in others there is new vigour and new opportunities.'

Minister Visits Export Factories

THE FACTORY of Beldam Asbestos Co. Ltd., Hounslow, was decorated with the flags of the 40 countries to whom the company export when Sir Keith Joseph, Minister of State, Board of Trade, recently addressed 120 local industrialists there as part of the export drive.

The meeting was arranged by Mr. Robert Beldam, chairman of London and South East Region of the Federation of British Industries, who is also chairman and managing director of Beldam Asbestos Co. Ltd., and of Auto-Klean Strainers Ltd., whose factory was also visited by the Minister. During his visit the Minister presented watches to employees with long service records.

The photograph shows the Minister in the research and development laboratories of Auto-Klean Strainers Ltd. *Left to right*: Mr. Robert Beldam, Sir Keith Joseph, Mr. D. H. Russell and Mr. W. E. Sedgwick.

Mechanization for Companies Registration Office

A MECHANIZED SYSTEM for the rapid movement of any of the three-quarters of a million files in current use at the Companies Registration Office of the Board of Trade has been introduced by the Ministry of Works in a new building which the Office occupied from Whitsun. (See *Board of Trade Journal*, May 25, page 1122) at Companies House, 55-71, City Road, London, E.C.1.

The files, which contain particulars of each registered company, will be kept in stacks on six of the floors and will occupy initially some 18 miles of steel shelving. About 2,500 files (about 3,750 volumes) are called for each day by searchers and in any one hour there may be as many as 800 volumes to be moved.

When a request is received, the required file will be taken from its shelf and placed in one of the 'posting boxes' installed over the conveyor belts that are suspended beneath each floor level. The belts convey the files to a spiral chute which discharges them on to another conveyor belt in the search room area. From this they are removed by staff and handed to the searchers.

When the searches have finished with them, the files are returned to the storage floors by elevator – a moving chain of shelves running up a vertical shaft which has openings at each floor. The press of a button selects the floor to which the file will be delivered and at the end of its journey the file is automatically discharged.

New Computer for Board of Trade Census Office

WORK relating to the census of production carried out by the Census Office of the Board of Trade at Eastcote, Middlesex, will be handled by a Leo III fully transistorized electronic computer which has been ordered for installation in September 1963.

The machine will be involved in the maintenance of a register of all manufacturing enterprises in the United Kingdom, addressing the census forms, receiving completed returns and issuing reminders to companies who are late in submitting returns.

Business Monitor: Production Series

THE FOLLOWING titles and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1:

Monthly at £1 a year, post free:

Rubber for March, 1962.
(Rubber consumption in the first quarter of 1962 was 4½ per cent. more than a year earlier; the increase was mainly synthetic rubber. The sales value of rubber goods and allied products (except tyres, etc.) was £36 million, or 3 per cent. more than a year ago.)

Quarterly at 7s. 6d. a year, post free:

Bedding for January-March, 1962.

Paint and Varnish for January-March, 1962.
(Manufacturers' sales of paint and varnish in the first quarter of 1962 were about 1 per cent. less in value than a year earlier, though 4 per cent. less in quantity; the reduction was accounted for by lower sales in March.)

Application for Duty Exemption on Rare Earth Minerals and Concentrates

THE BOARD OF TRADE give notice that they are considering an application for exemption from import duty of the following goods:

Rare earth minerals and concentrates thereof containing rare earth compounds corresponding to not less than 40 per cent. by weight and not more than 95 per cent. by weight calculated as rare earth oxides.

A statement of the applicants' case will be made available to all interested parties who wish to make representations in the matter, if they are prepared to give an undertaking to treat the information contained therein as strictly confidential and to allow their comments to be passed to the applicants for reply. Requests for a statement of the case, together with an undertaking in the terms set out above should be addressed in writing to the Tariff and Import Policy Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, not later than June 22, 1962.

Any comment by interested parties should reach the Board of Trade by July 6, 1962.

No Increase in Import Duty on Dry Bulb Onions

THE BOARD OF TRADE announced on September 14, 1961, that they were considering an application for an increase in the import duty on dry bulb onions. The Board of Trade now announce that Her Majesty's Government have decided to reject the application.

Labour Conditions in Canada

'Working Conditions in Canadian Industry, 1961,' is the title of a report issued by the Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour in Canada. Copies from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa. 25 cents, or equivalent.

SEAL SPARES SPEED TO NEW ZEALAND

This is an extract from a letter addressed by New Zealand agents to their principals, Crane Packing Limited of Slough, Bucks, acknowledging quick delivery of spares for mechanical shaft seals supplied to an oil company's plant in New Zealand.

'. . . we would express our sincere thanks for the extremely quick delivery of these seal spares. They were on site at the oil company's installation within 6 days of our cable being sent to Slough. Actually the seal spares had arrived in Wellington before the clients had even managed to process their official order through to us.'

The company, Crane Packing Limited, a TI Engineering Division Company, has built up a substantial business overseas by carefully selecting agents and representatives and by establishing and maintaining fast communications both in respect of correspondence and delivery of the company's products.

'The Magic of Detroit'

Great interest was aroused in the Michigan press and among local businessmen by an article by Sir James Easton, H.M. Consul-General at Detroit, entitled 'The Magic of Detroit—Today's Eldorado for British Businessmen', which was published in the Board of Trade Journal *on January 19 (pages 89 to 94).*

A letter from John B. Swainson, Governor of the State of Michigan, (right) to Sir James Easton is published below:

Dear Sir James:

'May I take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation for your excellent article, "The Magic of Detroit—Today's Eldorado for British Businessmen," which appeared in the January 19, 1962, issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*.

'This excellent article served to acquaint the businessmen of Great Britain with the great potential of Detroit. I am confident it will bring beneficial results to the Metropolitan area and to all of Michigan.

'It is a great privilege to have you in Michigan as Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General. Your understanding of Detroit and Michigan and your enthusiastic promotion of our state will certainly bring greater progress in the industrial and commercial relations between Great Britain and Michigan.

'Again, my thanks for the time, effort and ability which made this article possible.

'With sincere best wishes.

Sincerely yours,
JOHN B. SWAINSON,
Governor.'

New British Standards

RECENT BRITISH STANDARDS published are listed below. Copies are obtainable from the British Standards Institution, British Standards House, 2 Park Street, London, W.1.

B.S.	Particulars	Price
		s. d.
1829	Reference tables for iron v constantan thermocouples	7 6
Suppt. 1: B.S. 1831 (PD 4532)	Recommended common names for pesticides	3 0
2874	Schedule of copper and copper alloys. Rods and sections (other than forging stock)	30 0
3446	Glossary of terms relating to the manufacture and use of refractory materials	25 0
3483	Methods for testing pigments for paints	8 6
3486:—	Part 1:1962 Wheel and hub centre dimensions	5 0
	Wheels for agricultural machinery, implements and trailers.	
3498	Lubricating nipples for agricultural machinery, implements and trailers	5 0
3499.—	School music equipment. Part 1: Percussion instruments	7 6
3502	List of common names and abbreviations for plastics	3 0
3504	Magnesium-activated nickel for cathodes of electronic tubes and valves	4 6
3510	Symbols for denoting the actual or potential presence of ionizing radiation	4 0
3521	Glossary of terms relating to ophthalmic lenses and spectacle frames	20 0
SPECIAL ISSUE		
B.S. 1771P:1961	Standard patterns for outdoor uniform cloths for fire service, local authority and hospital staffs (These standard patterns supersede those in B.S. 2551P: 1955).	30 0

British Fortnight Wins All-America Award

CARSON, PIRIE, SCOTT & Co., a major Chicago department store, has received the all-America Gold Award from the National Retail Merchants' Association for its British Fortnight held in September/October last year. In addition the event has been singled out for special mention because of its outstanding quality. Carsons featured a wide range of British consumer goods in the first officially-supported British store promotion held in the United States.

New Licensing Arrangements for Imports of Cotton Textiles

As was announced by Mr. Frederick Erroll the President of the Board of Trade, in Parliament on June 6, (*See below*) imports of yarns and certain manufactures wholly or mainly of cotton (i.e. those falling within headings 55.05 to 55.09 inclusive and 62.02 of the Customs Tariff) will be subject to licensing control which will operate from July 1. No change is proposed in the current arrangements, which apply to imports of these goods from India, Pakistan and Hong Kong. Nor will there be any change in the general licensing arrangements and quotas which apply to imports of cotton textiles from Formosa, Japan or from the countries of the Eastern area.

The Board of Trade will be prepared to grant open individual licences for imports of the goods in question from all countries newly subject to control. Licences will be valid for imports from any of those sources for an initial period of six months although they will be liable to revocation without notice.

Licences will be granted on request, on condition that importers undertake to supply to the Board of Trade within ten days of the commencement of each month a return of imports under the licence in the previous month, stating the country of origin and the quantity of goods. In addition to the foregoing, H.M. Customs and Excise will require the importer or his agent to endorse each licence with the quantity of goods imported under it and importers will be required to return their licences so endorsed to the Board of Trade on expiry.

Further details of the arrangements for applying for import licences are given in Notice to Importers No. 1005 issued by the Tariff and Import Policy Division of the Board of Trade on June 8. *Importers who have not already received a copy of this notice can obtain one from the T.I.P. Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.*1.

In addition to yarns and piece-goods wholly or mainly of cotton, manufactures covered by the new control include towels, bed linen, other household textiles and furnishing fabrics.

Open individual licences involve no quantitative limitation of imports and the control is being imposed to enable a close watch to be kept over the pattern and flow of imports.

Imports of manufactures of woven cotton from India, Pakistan and Hong Kong are admitted under Open General Licence when accompanied by Export Certificates issued by the licensing authorities in those countries. It has been agreed between the industries of Britain and those of India, Pakistan and Hong Kong that in the 12 months to December 31, 1962, imports into Britain will be restricted to the following amounts:—

India	195 million square yards
Pakistan	42.4 million square yards
Hong Kong	185 million square yards

The existing quotas for the 12 months to December 31, 1962, as provided under the trade arrangements concluded between Britain and Japan on December 22, 1961, are as follows:

Cotton and rayon piece-goods, other than lace or lace net, for retention in the home market	£500,000
Cotton and rayon grey cloth for re-export after processing	£4,500,000
Table cloths, curtains, sheets and similar goods	£100,000

The quota for imports from Formosa for the period to December 31, 1962, is at an annual rate of 12.56 million square yards.

The quota for imports of cotton and rayon yarns and piece-goods for home retention from the People's Republic of China for the 12 months to February 28, 1963 is £150,000 and for imports of cotton and rayon cloth for re-export after processing, £1,500,000. There are also quotas for imports from other countries in the Eastern Area.

Under a voluntary agreement between the Cotton Board and the Spanish Cotton industry, exports of cotton piece-goods from Spain are limited to 45 million square yards and of yarn to 8½ million lbs. for the year ending September 30, 1962. These figures are 30 per cent. below the 1960 trade figures.

The United Kingdom duty on foreign cotton piece-goods is 17½ per cent., the EFTA rate 10½ per cent. and Commonwealth goods enter duty-free.

Copies of the amendments to the Open General Import Licence No. 2 may be obtained shortly from H.M. Stationery Office and branches.

The President of the Board of Trade, in reply to questions about the import of cotton textiles, made the following statement of Government policy on June 6. He said:

'As the House may be aware, the Government have received through the Government of Hong Kong, an offer from the Hong Kong industry to continue up to the end of 1965 the present ceilings on their exports of cotton piece-goods and made-ups for retention in this country and, in addition, to limit yarn exports to the 1961 rate. The limitation of yarn exports is a new feature which would come into operation shortly.

'The Government are aware that the British industries concerned regard these levels as excessive, and very strong representations have been made by the Cotton Board to secure a reduction.

'On the one hand, the Government recognize the serious difficulties which a large volume of imports cause to these industries; on the other

Statistical Tables

TABLE 1

Annual ceilings for cloth and made-up goods (cloth equivalent) imported for retention

Million sq. yds.

	Original	Current*
Hong Kong	164 (Feb. 1959-Jan. 1962)	185
India	175 (Jan. 1960-Dec. 1961)	195
Pakistan	38 (Jan. 1960-Dec. 1961)	42
	377	422

* NOTE: Provision is made in the present arrangements for the issue of supplementary quotas, on certain conditions, if this is necessary to ensure that the voluntary restraint exercised by these countries does not prejudice their share of the United Kingdom market in relation to other exporting countries.

TABLE 2

Imports, for retention, from Hong Kong, India and Pakistan

Million sq. yds.

	1959	1960	1961	1962 (1st Qtr.)
Piece-goods	305	320	259	60
Made-up goods (cloth equivalent)	61	77	73	23
Total	366	397	332	83

TABLE 3

Imports of Cotton Piece-goods

Million sq. yds.

	1959	1960	1961	1961				1962
				1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.
Total imports	525	713	714	221	192	163	138	143
of which for re-export	153	191	193	55	54	47	37	30
For retention	372	522	521	166	138	116	101	113
of which:								
A. Duty free								
From Hong Kong, India and Pakistan	305	320	259	83	72	61	43	60
From Canada	—‡	10	22	5	6	5	6	3
From other Commonwealth countries and Irish Republic	4	6	11	2	3	2	3	2
Total duty-free	309	336	292	90	81	68	52	65
B. Dutiable								
From countries now restrained	17	74	90	27	22	22	19	16
From Western Europe and U.S.A.	44	82	95	31	24	17	22	23
Other countries	2	30	44	18	11	9	8	9
Total dutiable	63	186	229	76	57	48	49	48

* Western Europe: West Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Italy, Austria and Switzerland.

hand, the Government are bound to take account of the importance of textile exports to the economies of the Commonwealth countries concerned. They believe that the proposed ceiling is reasonable in all the circumstances and they have decided that the offer should be accepted.

'This offer is subject to the acceptance of similar arrangements on the part of India and Pakistan, which I am expecting shortly.

'Certain matters remain to be settled and the arrangements would be on the basis of the present system whereby cotton textiles from Commonwealth countries enter Britain duty free. If, as a result of the negotiations in Brussels, there were to be any change in this system, the Governments and industries concerned would naturally reserve their right to reconsider the matter.

'The long term Geneva Arrangement is due to come into operation in October next. The Government intend to accept it for the United Kingdom subject to a reservation exempting us from obligations under the Arrangement to admit increased imports.

'These measures will ensure stability over a large part of the market. Supplies from all the major low-cost Asian producers are now regulated either by voluntary means or otherwise. Imports from Japan, Formosa, China and the Eastern bloc countries are under licensing control. This will continue. Imports from Spain are limited by agreement with the Spanish industry. All imports of cotton cloth from foreign countries pay import duty.'

'Cotton textiles is a trade where exports from new sources may grow very rapidly. The Government intend to keep the situation under review and are therefore introducing a system of open individual licensing. This involves the withdrawal of the present Open General Licence under which cotton piece-goods, certain made-ups and yarns may be freely imported from most sources, but it does not entail new restrictions.'

'It would be unfair to those countries who are voluntarily restricting their supplies to this market if other countries took advantage of such restraint to increase their own sales. Countries with no traditional trade in cotton textiles should not count on being able to build up a new market in Britain.

'There is one further matter to which I should refer. The Cotton Industry Act 1959 allowed three years for the submission of applications for re-equipment grant. This period ends on July 8. Firms intending to submit applications to the Cotton Board should do so without delay. They will still have another year to place their orders with machinery makers and up to July 1964 to complete installation of the plant.

'This statement will enable firms in the industry to judge where they stand and to decide upon their future action. Much special help is being given to the industry, but the industry itself has a great deal to do.' (*Other Parliamentary Answers on page* 1339).

Retail Sales Possibly up a little in May

PROVISIONAL INDICATIONS are that the value of retail sales after seasonal adjustment may have been a little higher in May after having been steady during the earlier months of the year. The seasonally adjusted index is put provisionally at 119-120, compared with 118 in each of the three previous months and 117 in January. It is always necessary to avoid attaching too much significance to month to month changes in the index numbers, particularly when the figures are provisional, and there is a small extra measure of uncertainty in the May estimate because of the difficulty of allowing adequately for the varying date of Whitsun in making the seasonal adjustment. It is possible, therefore, to say tentatively that there was some upward movement in the value of sales in May.

Sales before seasonal adjustment were 3 per cent. higher in May than a year earlier compared with 2 per cent. in March and April taken together (because of the varying date of Easter) and 4 or 5 per cent. during the earlier months of this year. The date of Whitsun, however, would tend to depress the increase in May compared with a year earlier.

Total Retail Sales

Index Numbers of Value of Sales per Week, and Percentage Changes Compared with a Year Earlier

1957 = 100

	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	
			%
1958 Year	103	103	+3
1959 Year	107	107	+4
1960 Year	111	111	+4
1961 Year	115	115	+4
1961 Second Quarter	115	111	+2
Third Quarter	117	112	+5
Fourth Quarter	116	132	+4
1962 First Quarter	117	108	+3
1962 January	117	110	+4
February	118	106	+5
March	118	110	nil
April	118	115	+5
May	119-120*	117	+3*

* Provisional

NOTE: The provisional estimate is derived from a special preliminary compilation of the early returns received and only an estimate of total sales is made at this stage. Final results, in full details, will be published later.

Registrations of British and Foreign Films

THE FOLLOWING are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, June 8, 1962:

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time (minutes)	Date of Registration
		BRITISH			
The Phantom of the Opera	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Laverstock Productions Ltd.	Br/E 27438	83	June 4
Captain Clegg	" "	Merlin Film Company Ltd.	Br/E 27439	82	June 4
Look at Life Series 13:					
The Trail Leads Upwards	" "	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Br/E 27440	8	June 4
One Horse Power	" "	" "	Br/E 27441	9	June 5
Wonderful New York	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	B.M. Productions Ltd.	Br/E 27443	22	June 6
Pathe Pictorial Series 378-390:					
Pathe Pictorial No. 390	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 27444	8	June 6
Movietone News 1721A	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 26943	7	June 7
Movietone News 1722	" "	" "	Br/E 26944	7	June 7
Pathe News 62-44	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 26995	7	June 7
Pathe News 62-45	" "	" "	Br/E 26996	7	June 7
		FOREIGN			
Follow That Dream	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	The Mirisch Company	F 27437	109	June 4
Barabbas	Columbia Pictures Corpn. Ltd.	Dino de Laurentiis Cinematografica Distribuzione S.p.A.	F 27442	142	June 6
From Woman to Woman	Cross Channel Film Distributors Ltd.	Contact Organization	F 27445	97	June 7
The Lady with the Dog	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Sovexportfilm	F 27446	91	June 8
Jalsaghar (The Music Room)	" "	Aurora Film Corporation Private Ltd.	F 27447	95	June 8

The title of the film 'The Last Goal' (F 27341) registered on April 30, 1962, has been altered to 'Eleven Men' and the playing time amended to 103 minutes (previously 122 minutes.)
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series.
Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Further Fall in Capital Expenditure

PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES for the first quarter of 1962 show that the volume of capital expenditure by the manufacturing, distributive and service industries, seasonally adjusted at 1958 prices, was about 3 per cent. lower than in the previous quarter – continuing the decline first apparent in that quarter but at a considerably reduced rate. As may be seen from the figures in Table 1, this fall in expenditure was common to both sides of industry, with manufacturing expenditure some 3 per cent. lower and expenditure by the distributive and service industries some 4 per cent. lower than in the fourth quarter of last year.

Table 1. Industry's Fixed Capital Expenditure at 1958 Prices Seasonally Adjusted (a)

£ million

	Manufacturing Industry (b)	Distributive and Service Industries (c)	Total
1957	961	653	1,614
1958	922	699	1,621
1959	867	795	1,662
1960	1,024	880	1,904
1961	1,229	849	2,078
1957 1st quarter	248	161	409
2nd quarter	246	156	402
3rd quarter	234	174	408
4th quarter	233	162	395
1958 1st quarter	233	181	414
2nd quarter	233	165	398
3rd quarter	232	177	409
4th quarter	224	176	400
1959 1st quarter	213	173	386
2nd quarter	214	206	420
3rd quarter	215	198	413
4th quarter	225	218	443
1960 1st quarter	239	216	455
2nd quarter	245	223	468
3rd quarter	272	219	491
4th quarter	268	221	489
1961 1st quarter	290	213	503
2nd quarter	311	212	524
3rd quarter	329	225	554
4th quarter	299	199	498
1962 1st quarter	290	191	481

The total of manufacturing industry and of the distributive and service industries covers a wide sector of the economy, accounting – after exclusion of dwellings – for 56 per cent. of total capital expenditure in 1960. The total comprises most industries and services outside agriculture, forestry and fishing, coal mining, public utilities, the public transport corporations and public administration. The excluded parts are, except for agriculture, very largely in the public sector of the economy and though some public expenditure is included, it is small; the figures are therefore very largely representative of the trend of expenditure by private industry and business.
For other footnotes, see end of article.

Manufacturing Industry

Provisional estimates for the first quarter of 1962 show that the total expenditure of manufacturing industry, at current prices, was £288 million, or some 3 per cent. higher than in the same quarter of 1961, with expenditure on building work up 7 per cent. and on plant and machinery up 1 per cent. The volume of fixed capital expenditure by manufacturing industry (at 1958 prices) was £275 million, or virtually the same as in the first quarter of last year. The total seasonally adjusted volume figure (at 1958 prices) amounted to £290 million, or 3 per cent. less than in the final quarter of last year (when it was 9 per cent. lower than in the previous quarter).

Fuller details of capital expenditure in the first quarter of 1962, at current prices, by individual groups of manufacturing industries, will be published in the final first quarter (1962) article, due to appear in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 13. The provisional figures suggest, however, that, although the expenditure of most industries at current prices was slightly higher than in the first quarter of 1961, nearly all industries showed some fall, after allowing for seasonal factors, from the level of the fourth quarter of last year.

Distributive and Service Industries

It is provisionally estimated that capital expenditure (at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted) by the distributive and service industries was £191 million in the first quarter of 1962, a fall of 4 per cent. compared with the fourth quarter of last year. Expenditure on both new building work and on vehicles was less than in the fourth quarter of last year after seasonal adjustment, while expenditure on plant and machinery was about the same.

Details of expenditure on the different types of assets (before seasonal adjustment) are shown in Table 2, together with percentage changes in the figures compared with those a year earlier. Expenditure on vehicles, which includes ships, fell sharply compared with the first quarter of 1961; about half of the decrease of £25 million was in expenditure on ships by the shipping industry, the remainder being spread fairly evenly over the remaining industry groups (distribution, other transport and the service industries).

Further details of the expenditure of this group of industries, by individual industry groups, will be given in the final article in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 13.

Table 2. Fixed Capital Expenditure at Average 1958 Prices, Not Seasonally Adjusted, Showing Percentage Changes Compared with Corresponding Periods a Year Earlier (a)

	Manufacturing Industry (b)								Distributive and Service Industries (c)							
	Building work		Vehicles		Plant and machinery		Total		Building work		Vehicles		Plant and machinery		Total	
	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change
1957	272·6	N/C	45·4	— 8	643·0	+ 6	961·0	+ 4	192	+ 3	306	+ 7	155	+15	653	+ 7
1958	246·9	— 9	52·4	+15	622·6	— 3	921·9	— 4	202	+ 5	326	+ 6	171	+10	699	+ 7
1959	223·1	—10	56·9	+ 9	586·5	— 6	866·5	— 6	234	+16	364	+12	197	+15	795	+14
1960	271·7	+22	75·3	+32	676·8	+15	1,023·8	+18	267	+14	402	+10	211	+ 7	880	+11
1961	350·8	+29	75·9	+ 1	802·0	+18	1,228·7	+20	267	N/C	369	— 8	213	+ 1	849	— 4
1958 1st quarter	56·0	—18	13·1	+54	152·4	— 4	221·5	— 6	52	N/C	84	+16	46	+20	182	+12
2nd quarter	63·6	— 2	13·9	+21	149·4	— 8	226·9	— 5	46	+ 2	77	+ 5	38	+19	161	+ 5
3rd quarter	60·7	— 9	12·9	+ 9	156·2	+ 2	229·8	— 1	50	+ 7	76	— 3	39	+ 2	165	+ 1
4th quarter	66·6	— 8	12·5	— 8	164·6	— 2	243·7	— 4	54	+16	89	+ 8	48	+ 3	191	+ 9
1959 1st quarter	49·0	—12	13·6	+ 4	139·0	— 9	201·6	— 9	55	+ 5	75	—11	45	— 2	175	— 4
2nd quarter	51·0	—20	15·2	+ 9	142·1	— 5	208·3	— 8	57	+24	97	+25	48	+27	202	+25
3rd quarter	52·9	—13	13·0	+ 1	146·6	— 6	212·5	— 8	55	+12	81	+ 8	47	+22	183	+12
4th quarter	70·2	+ 5	15·1	+21	158·8	— 4	244·1	N/C	67	+23	111	+25	57	+20	235	+23
1960 1st quarter	58·3	+19	17·0	+25	150·7	+ 8	226·0	+12	69	+25	98	+31	52	+16	219	+25
2nd quarter	61·8	+21	20·2	+33	156·2	+10	238·2	+14	66	+16	102	+ 6	49	+ 3	217	+ 8
3rd quarter	72·9	+38	18·3	+41	178·1	+21	269·3	+27	61	+10	91	+12	52	+ 9	204	+11
4th quarter	78·7	+12	19·8	+31	191·8	+21	290·3	+19	71	+ 7	110	— 1	58	+ 2	239	+ 2
1961 1st quarter	72·8	+25	19·6	+15	182·4	+21	274·8	+22	62	—10	99	+ 1	54	+ 4	215	— 2
2nd quarter	86·6	+41	21·6	+ 7	194·7	+25	302·9	+27	67	+ 1	89	—12	50	+ 2	206	— 5
3rd quarter	91·2	+25	18·6	+ 2	216·1	+21	325·9	+21	68	+12	92	+ 1	52	N/C	212	+ 4
4th quarter	100·2	+27	16·1	—19	208·8	+ 9	325·1	+12	70	— 1	89	—19	57	— 3	216	—10
1962 1st quarter	75·5	+ 4	19·6	N/C	179·7	— 1	274·8	N/C	66	+ 7	74	—25	54	N/C	194	—10

(*Continued on next page*)

Industry's Capital Expenditure (*Continued*)

Table 3. Fixed Capital Expenditure in Manufacturing Industry at Current Prices (a) (b)

£ million

	Analysis by Industry Group											Analysis by Type of Asset		
	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Chemicals and Allied Industries	Metal Manufacture		Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Goods	Vehicles		Textiles, Leather and Clothing	Paper, Printing and Publishing	Other Manufacturing Industries	All Manufacturing Industries			
			Total	Iron and Steel		Total	Motor Vehicles							
	Standard Industrial Classification Orders													
	III	IV	V	Part of V	VI, VII and IX	VIII	Part of VIII	X to XII	XV	XIII, XIV and XVI	III to XVI	Building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1957	107·6	187·6	132·2	108·7	206·6	78·9	50·9	76·7	76·9	64·8	931·3	264·5	44·7	622·1
1958	112·6	197·0	143·5	128·5	204·8	69·8	44·0	63·6	65·2	65·1	921·6	247·0	52·4	622·2
1959	106·0	164·2	129·9	111·7	199·9	68·5	40·0	66·5	60·0	68·4	863·4	219·6	55·1	588·7
1960	128·1	156·7	188·7	167·1	231·2	78·9	55·4	85·8	67·9	90·9	1,028·2	267·9	70·6	689·7
1961	130·6	204·3	254·0	227·3	275·6	95·9	78·6	113·7	83·0	118·9	1,276·0	354·0	72·2	849·8
1957 1st quarter	26·2	42·6	31·1	25·8	50·1	19·2	12·6	19·0	18·6	15·8	222·6	64·9	8·3	149·4
2nd quarter	23·9	48·2	35·1	29·1	44·1	22·5	15·2	20·0	19·7	15·4	228·9	62·7	11·2	155·0
3rd quarter	26·9	44·4	33·5	27·5	50·7	18·3	11·8	17·5	17·7	17·9	226·9	65·4	11·7	149·8
4th quarter	30·6	52·4	32·5	26·3	61·7	18·9	11·3	20·2	20·9	15·7	252·9	71·5	13·5	167·9
1958 1st quarter	28·3	48·7	33·7	29·4	47·2	15·2	9·5	15·6	16·9	15·5	221·1	55·6	13·1	152·4
2nd quarter	27·9	48·4	35·5	31·7	50·5	16·9	10·5	15·1	17·6	15·2	227·1	63·6	13·9	149·6
3rd quarter	28·7	46·3	42·1	38·8	48·9	17·3	10·9	16·8	13·5	16·5	230·1	61·2	12·9	156·0
4th quarter	27·7	53·6	32·2	28·6	58·2	20·4	13·1	16·1	17·2	17·9	243·3	66·6	12·5	164·2
1959 1st quarter	24·7	44·5	28·0	25·1	45·0	16·8	11·7	12·5	15·1	15·2	201·8	48·3	13·7	139·8
2nd quarter	27·9	42·7	30·1	25·6	45·8	15·5	9·0	15·3	15·0	16·0	208·3	50·2	15·3	142·8
3rd quarter	27·1	33·9	41·6	36·9	46·8	14·8	7·6	16·6	13·0	17·7	211·5	52·3	12·1	147·1
4th quarter	26·3	43·1	30·2	24·1	62·3	21·4	11·7	22·1	16·9	19·5	241·8	68·8	14·0	159·0
1960 1st quarter	28·9	37·5	35·8	31·9	50·1	13·9	9·4	18·9	17·1	20·9	223·1	56·4	15·8	150·9
2nd quarter	31·4	37·1	40·8	35·6	51·7	18·2	10·9	22·3	14·8	21·2	237·5	60·5	18·9	158·1
3rd quarter	33·5	38·3	64·7	59·7	57·2	22·7	17·3	19·8	15·2	21·7	273·1	72·8	17·2	183·1
4th quarter	34·3	43·8	47·4	39·9	72·2	24·1	17·8	24·8	20·8	27·1	294·5	78·2	18·7	197·6
1961 1st quarter	31·0	44·7	56·5	51·7	58·9	20·6	17·0	23·6	18·3	26·4	280·0	71·9	18·6	189·5
2nd quarter	33·6	50·5	63·0	55·7	65·2	21·9	18·1	28·8	19·0	31·8	313·8	86·4	20·5	206·9
3rd quarter	32·0	52·1	79·0	72·9	68·6	26·8	21·9	31·4	20·9	29·4	340·2	92·5	17·6	230·1
4th quarter	34·0	57·0	55·5	47·0	82·9	26·6	21·6	29·9	24·8	31·3	342·0	103·2	15·5	223·3
1962 1st quarter											288·4	77·1	19·0	192·3

Table 4. Fixed Capital Expenditure in Distributive and Service Industries at Current Prices (a) (c)

£ million

	Analysis by Industry Group					Analysis by Type of Asset		
	Wholesale Distribution	Retail Distribution	Shipping	Other Industries	Total			
	Standard Industrial Classification							
	810, 831, 832	820	704	XVII, Part of XIX, XXI, Part of XXII and XXIII	XVII, Part of XIX, XX, XXI, Part of XXII and XXIII	Building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1957	57	126	140	304	627	186	291	150
1958	73	130	147	349	699	202	326	171
1959	86	160	161	379	786	230	359	197
1960	94	172	162	439	867	263	391	213
1961	81	200	131	438	850	267	363	220
1959 1st quarter	22	36	33	84	175	54	76	45
2nd quarter	21	39	43	99	202	56	98	48
3rd quarter	20	40	32	88	180	55	78	47
4th quarter	24	45	53	107	229	65	107	57
1960 1st quarter	20	40	38	115	213	66	95	52
2nd quarter	23	41	41	109	214	65	100	49
3rd quarter	23	44	36	99	202	61	89	52
4th quarter	28	47	47	116	238	71	107	60
1961 1st quarter	22	42	37	113	214	61	98	55
2nd quarter	22	47	25	111	205	66	87	52
3rd quarter	17	55	30	109	211	68	89	54
4th quarter	20	56	39	105	220	72	89	59
1962 1st quarter					198	68	74	56

Notes:
(a) Expenditure on vehicles (including ships) and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.
(b) Standard Industrial Classification Orders III to XVI.
(c) Standard Industrial Classification Order XVII (Construction); XIX (Transport and Communication) excluding 701 – Railways, 705 – Port and Inland Water Transport, 706 – Air Transport and 707 – Postal Services and Telecommunications; XX (Distributive Trades); XXI (Insurance, Banking and Finance) excluding savings departments of the Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks; XXII (Professional and Scientific Services) excluding 872 – Educational Services and 874 – Medical and Dental Services; and XXIII (Miscellaneous Services).

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Industry's Stocks Fall in First Quarter of 1962

PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES of the change in industry's stocks (at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted) in the first quarter of 1962 show a fall of £35 million during the quarter. This reduction in stocks held by manufacturers and distributors is made up of a fall in stocks held by manufacturers only partly compensated by an increase in retailers' stocks and is the first reduction in the volume of industry's stocks for three years, the last fall occuring in the first quarter of 1959. The amount of the reduction (less than one half per cent. of total stocks) was, however, quite small compared with the large increases in most quarters during the last two years.

Table 1. Changes in the Volume of Industry's Stocks at 1958 Prices Seasonally Adjusted (a)

£ million

	Manufacturing (b)	Wholesale Distribution (c)	Retail Distribution (d)	Total (e)
Level of stocks at December 31, 1959	4,952	810	946	6,708
1957	+146	+42	+45	+233
1958	+ 36	+14	+16	+ 66
1959	+ 73	+15	+48	+136
1960	+520	+38	+35	+593
1961	+222	+15	+ 5	+242
1957 1st quarter	+ 85	+33	+17	+135
2nd quarter	+ 52	+26	+ 3	+ 81
3rd quarter	+ 23	—13	+14	+ 24
4th quarter	— 14	— 4	+11	— 7
1958 1st quarter	+ 40	—11	— 2	+ 27
2nd quarter	+ 3	—13	—13	— 23
3rd quarter	+ 7	+21	+20	+ 48
4th quarter	— 14	+17	+11	+ 14
1959 1st quarter	— 8	+11	—11	— 8
2nd quarter	— 21	+ 4	+26	+ 9
3rd quarter	+ 25	— 1	+ 9	+ 33
4th quarter	+ 77	+ 1	+24	+102
1960 1st quarter	+ 76	— 6	+29	+ 99
2nd quarter	+120	+16	+21	+157
3rd quarter	+153	+19	— 9	+163
4th quarter	+171	+ 9	— 6	+174
1961 1st quarter	+ 36	+28	+26	+ 90
2nd quarter	+ 46	+ 7	+14	+ 67
3rd quarter	+ 48	—19	—24	+ 5
4th quarter	+ 92	— 1	—11	+ 80
1962 1st quarter	— 68	N/C	+33	— 35

For footnotes, see end of article.

Manufacturers' stocks

Provisional estimates for the first quarter of 1962 show that the total volume of manufacturers' stocks and work in progress (at 1958 prices) fell, after adjustment for seasonal factors, by £68 million, or by about one per cent., in sharp contrast with the increase of £92 million in the final quarter of last year. Most of this fall was in stocks of materials and fuel, but there was a definite fall in work in progress and a very slight one in stocks of finished goods.

The increase in the stocks and work in progress of manufacturing industry, at book values, in the first quarter of 1962, is provisionally estimated to have amounted to only £3 million. After allowance for price movements this change amounts to a volume fall (at 1958 prices), prior to seasonal adjustment, of some £24 million which, when seasonally adjusted, represents a fall of some £68 million.

Detailed figures for individual sectors of industry will, as usual, not be available for the first quarter of 1962 until the final article – due to appear in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 13, 1962. The provisional figures suggest, however, that the first quarter volume fall in stocks of £24 million (at 1958 prices, not seasonally adjusted) was especially marked in the metal manufacturing (primarily the iron and steel) and the chemicals and allied groups of industries. The fall of £48 million in stocks of materials and fuel was very widely spread throughout manufacturing industry, but the rise in stocks of finished goods was less widespread, being marked only in the tobacco and motor vehicle industries, where the increases were of a purely seasonal character.

Wholesalers' stocks

It is provisionally estimated that there was no change in the volume of stocks (at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted) held by wholesalers during the first quarter of 1962.

Further details of the changes in stocks held by the three main groups of wholesalers (Standard Industrial Classification, Minimum List Headings 810, 831, and 832) will be shown in the final first quarter article but preliminary indications show no significant changes in the volume of stocks (at 1958 prices) held by each of the three groups during the quarter, after seasonal adjustment.

Retailers' stocks

Retailers stocks rose by £33 million (at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted) in the first quarter of 1962, thus partly compensating for the fall in the volume of manufacturers' stocks. Further details of the changes during the period were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 18, 1962, page 1069.

(*Continued on next page*)

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Industry's Capital Expenditure (*Continued*)

Table 3. Fixed Capital Expenditure in Manufacturing Industry at Current Prices (a) (b)

£ million

	Analysis by Industry Group										Analysis by Type of Asset		
	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Chemicals and Allied Industries	Metal Manufacture: Total	Metal Manufacture: Iron and Steel	Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Goods	Vehicles: Total	Vehicles: Motor Vehicles	Textiles, Leather and Clothing	Paper, Printing and Publishing	Other Manufacturing Industries	All Manufacturing Industries			
	Standard Industrial Classification Orders													
	III	IV	V	Part of V	VI, VII and IX	VIII	Part of VIII	X to XII	XV	XIII, XIV and XVI	III to XVI	Building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1957	107·6	187·6	132·2	108·7	206·6	78·9	50·9	76·7	76·9	64·8	931·3	264·5	44·7	622·1
1958	112·6	197·0	143·5	128·5	204·8	69·8	44·0	63·6	65·2	65·1	921·6	247·0	52·4	622·2
1959	106·0	164·2	129·9	111·7	199·9	68·5	40·0	66·5	60·0	68·4	863·4	219·6	55·1	588·7
1960	128·1	156·7	188·7	167·1	231·2	78·9	55·4	85·8	67·9	90·9	1,028·2	267·9	70·6	689·7
1961	130·6	204·3	254·0	227·3	275·6	95·9	78·6	113·7	83·0	118·9	1,276·0	354·0	72·2	849·8
1957 1st quarter	26·2	42·6	31·1	25·8	50·1	19·2	12·6	19·0	18·6	15·8	222·6	64·9	8·3	149·4
2nd quarter	23·9	48·2	35·1	29·1	44·1	22·5	15·2	20·0	19·7	15·4	228·9	62·7	11·2	155·0
3rd quarter	26·9	44·4	33·5	27·5	50·7	18·3	11·8	17·5	17·7	17·9	226·9	65·4	11·7	149·8
4th quarter	30·6	52·4	32·5	26·3	61·7	18·9	11·3	20·2	20·9	15·7	252·9	71·5	13·5	167·9
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3rd quarter	28·7	46·3	42·1	38·8	48·9	17·3	10·9	16·8	13·5	16·5	230·1	61·2	12·9	156·0
4th quarter	27·7	53·6	32·2	28·6	58·2	20·4	13·1	16·1	17·2	17·9	243·3	66·6	12·5	164·2
1959 1st quarter	24·7	44·5	28·0	25·1	45·0	16·8	11·7	12·5	15·1	15·2	201·8	48·3	13·7	139·8
2nd quarter	27·9	42·7	30·1	25·6	45·8	15·5	9·0	15·3	15·0	16·0	208·3	50·2	15·3	142·8
3rd quarter	27·1	33·9	41·6	36·9	46·8	14·8	7·6	16·6	13·0	17·7	211·5	52·3	12·1	147·1
4th quarter	26·3	43·1	30·2	24·1	62·3	21·4	11·7	22·1	16·9	19·5	241·8	68·8	14·0	159·0
1960 1st quarter	28·9	37·5	35·8	31·9	50·1	13·9	9·4	18·9	17·1	20·9	223·1	56·4	15·8	150·9
2nd quarter	31·4	37·1	40·8	35·6	51·7	18·2	10·9	22·3	14·8	21·2	237·5	60·5	18·9	158·1
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4th quarter	34·3	43·8	47·4	39·9	72·2	24·1	17·8	24·8	20·8	27·1	294·5	78·2	18·7	197·6
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3rd quarter	32·0	52·1	79·0	72·9	68·6	26·8	21·9	31·4	20·9	29·4	340·2	92·5	17·6	230·1
4th quarter	34·0	57·0	55·5	47·0	82·9	26·6	21·6	29·9	24·8	31·3	342·0	103·2	15·5	223·3
1962 1st quarter											288·4	77·1	19·0	192·3

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4th quarter	28	47	47	116	238	71	107	60
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1962 1st quarter					198	68	74	56

Notes:
(a) Expenditure on vehicles (including ships) and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.
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£ million

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1959	+ 73	+15	+48	+136
1960	+520	+38	+35	+593
1961	+222	+15	+ 5	+242
1957 1st quarter	+ 85	+33	+17	+135
2nd quarter	+ 52	+26	+ 3	+ 81
3rd quarter	+ 23	—13	+14	+ 24
4th quarter	— 14	— 4	+11	— 7
1958 1st quarter	+ 40	—11	— 2	+ 27
2nd quarter	+ 3	—13	—13	— 23
3rd quarter	+ 7	+21	+20	+ 48
4th quarter	— 14	+17	+11	+ 14
1959 1st quarter	— 8	+11	—11	— 8
2nd quarter	— 21	+ 4	+26	+ 9
3rd quarter	+ 25	— 1	+ 9	+ 33
4th quarter	+ 77	+ 1	+24	+102
1960 1st quarter	+ 76	— 6	+29	+ 99
2nd quarter	+120	+16	+21	+157
3rd quarter	+153	+19	— 9	+163
4th quarter	+171	+ 9	— 6	+174
1961 1st quarter	+ 36	+28	+26	+ 90
2nd quarter	+ 46	+ 7	+14	+ 67
3rd quarter	+ 48	—19	—24	+ 5
4th quarter	+ 92	— 1	—11	+ 80
1962 1st quarter	— 68	N/C	+33	— 35

For footnotes, see end of article.

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(*Continued on next page*)

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Industry's Stocks (*Continued*)

Table 2. Changes in the Volume (at 1958 Prices) of Stocks Held by Manufacturing Industry (a) (b)

£ million

	Analysis by Industry Group							Analysis by Type of Asset		
	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Chemicals and Allied Industries	Metal Manufacture	Engineering, Shipbuilding and Vehicles	Textiles, Leather and Clothing	Other Manufacturing Industries	All Manufacturing Industries			
	Standard Industrial Classification Orders							Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
	III	IV	V	VI-IX	X-XII	XIII-XVI	III-XVI			
Level of stocks at December 31, 1959	720	456	384	2,295	606	491	4,952	1,940	1,785	1,227
1957	+10	+48	+28	+ 8	+35	+17	+146	+ 19	+ 65	+ 62
1958	— 6	+ 6	— 8	+ 35	+ 5	+ 4	+ 36	— 96	+ 25	+107
1959	+26	+31	—10	+ 36	—12	+ 2	+ 73	+ 16	+ 47	+ 10
1960	+52	+41	+73	+250	+42	+62	+520	+225	+127	+168
1961	+ 7	+28	+ 6	+130	+29	+22	+222	+ 52	+ 77	+ 93
1957 1st quarter	+97	+ 7	— 6	+ 19	+ 3	— 4	+116	+ 31	+ 31	+ 54
2nd quarter	—10	+23	+ 9	+ 33	+13	+ 6	+ 74	— 26	+ 68	+ 32
3rd quarter	—24	+ 7	+33	— 8	+ 2	+ 1	+ 11	+ 34	+ 19	— 42
4th quarter	—53	+11	— 8	— 36	+17	+14	— 55	— 20	— 53	+ 18
1958 1st quarter	+16	—10	+ 3	+ 41	+18	+ 6	+ 74	— 28	+ 23	+ 79
2nd quarter	+ 1	N/C	+ 6	+ 23	— 7	+ 3	+ 26	— 69	+ 23	+ 72
3rd quarter	— 6	+ 7	— 6	+ 14	—17	— 5	— 13	+ 21	+ 8	— 42
4th quarter	—17	+ 9	—11	— 43	+11	N/C	— 51	— 20	— 29	— 2
1959 1st quarter	+35	+ 1	—14	— 6	+ 8	+ 6	+ 30	— 12	— 4	+ 46
2nd quarter	+15	+ 8	+ 2	— 5	—14	— 4	+ 2	— 6	+ 27	— 19
3rd quarter	— 1	+ 6	+ 5	+ 11	—16	— 1	+ 4	+ 34	+ 16	— 46
4th quarter	—23	+16	— 3	+ 36	+10	+ 1	+ 37	N/C	+ 8	+ 29
1960 1st quarter	+23	—12	+12	+ 53	+27	+11	+114	+ 36	+ 15	+ 63
2nd quarter	+16	+17	+13	+ 65	+14	+16	+141	+ 47	+ 63	+ 31
3rd quarter	+ 9	+20	+39	+ 48	+ 9	+12	+137	+112	+ 20	+ 5
4th quarter	+ 4	+16	+ 9	+ 84	— 8	+23	+128	+ 30	+ 29	+ 69
1961 1st quarter	+17	— 1	+ 8	+ 14	+20	+18	+ 76	+ 19	+ 23	+ 34
2nd quarter	— 1	+ 9	— 1	+ 28	+20	+14	+ 69	+ 6	+ 46	+ 17
3rd quarter	+10	+12	+ 5	+ 25	—17	— 3	+ 32	+ 57	+ 15	— 40
4th quarter	—19	+ 8	— 6	+ 63	+ 6	— 7	+ 45	— 30	— 7	+ 82
1962 1st quarter							— 24	— 48	— 14	— 38

Table 3. Changes in the Volume (at 1958 Prices) of Stocks Held by Distributors (a)

£ million

S.I.C. M.L.H.			1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Year	Level of stocks at December 31, 1959
810	Wholesale distributors	1959	+37	+ 5	— 5	—27	+10	548
		1960	+32	+11	+22	—39	+26	
		1961	+55	+ 1	— 1	—47	+ 8	
		1962						
831	Dealers in coal, builders materials, etc.	1959	—11	+ 4	+15	— 3	+ 5	77
		1960	—12	+ 2	+10	+ 4	+ 4	
		1961	—11	+ 3	+ 8	+ 1	+ 1	
		1962						
832	Dealers in industrial materials and machinery	1959	..	..	..	..	N/C	185
		1960	—11	+ 3	+13	+ 3	+ 8	
		1961	— 1	+ 3	+ 1	+ 3	+ 6	
		1962						
	Total wholesale distributors (c)	1959	+26	+ 5	+23	—39	+15	810
		1960	+ 9	+16	+45	—32	+38	
		1961	+43	+ 7	+ 8	—43	+15	
		1962	+ 3					
820	Retail distributors (d)	1959	+21	+26	— 5	+ 6	+48	946
		1960	+71	+13	—25	—24	+35	
		1961	+63	+14	—41	—31	+ 5	
		1962	+79					

Industry's Stocks (*Continued*)

Table 4. Changes in the Value (at Book Values) of Stocks Held by Manufacturers and Distributors (a)

£ million

		1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Year	Level of stocks at December 31, 1959
Manufacturers (b)	1957	+174	+ 60	+ 67	— 48	+253	
	1958	+ 54	+ 22	— 27	— 29	+ 20	
	1959	+ 27	+ 13	+ 17	+ 80	+137	5,048
	1960	+128	+181	+128	+161	+598	
	1961	+110	+102	+ 45	+ 53	+310	
	1962	+ 3					
Wholesalers (c)	1957	+ 53	+ 21	+ 13	— 33	+ 54	
	1958	— 8	— 8	+ 37	— 15	+ 6	
	1959	+ 17	+ 5	+ 25	— 24	+ 23	819
	1960	+ 7	+ 18	+ 53	— 33	+ 45	
	1961	+ 41	+ 15	+ 10	— 42	+ 24	
	1962	+ 2					
Retailers (d)	1957	+ 60	— 6	+ 3	— 2	+ 55	
	1958	+ 36	— 16	+ 5	— 4	+ 21	
	1959	+ 20	+ 22	— 3	+ 6	+ 45	945
	1960	+ 68	+ 15	— 19	— 20	+ 44	
	1961	+ 73	+ 19	— 29	— 27	+ 36	
	1962	+ 87					
Total (e)	1957	+287	+ 75	+ 83	— 83	+362	
	1958	+ 82	— 2	+ 15	— 48	+ 47	
	1959	+ 64	+ 40	+ 39	+ 62	+205	6,812
	1960	+203	+214	+162	+108	+687	
	1961	+224	+136	+ 26	— 16	+370	
	1962	+ 92					

Notes relating to Tables 1—4

(a) The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million, but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree.
(b) Standard Industrial Classification Orders III-XVI
(c) S.I.C. Minimum List Headings 810, 831, 832.
(d) S.I.C. Minimum List Heading 820.
(e) S.I.C. Orders III-XVI and XX.

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Wholesale Prices of Manufactured Products Unchanged in May

THE EASING of the gradual increase in the average price level of manufactured products which was indicated by the provisional figures for April is again apparent from the latest returns from manufacturers. In May, the provisional wholesale price index for all manufactured products sold on the home market was unchanged from the slightly lower revised index for April. Prices of basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry were also slightly lower during May, each by about half per cent., and the provisional index numbers for these and their combined index are the lowest this year, but still above the averages for December 1961.

Materials and Fuel used in Broad Sectors of Industry

The lower price index of materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry partly reflects a seasonal fall in the price of coal, which is also apparent in the fuel index for May, but was due to a greater extent to cheaper materials used in the food manufacturing industries. These prices were on average 1·2 per cent. lower in May, after being steady in the earlier months of this year. Materials used in the chemicals and allied industries were also slightly down in price, and the lower index for textile materials mainly reflects moderate decreases in the average monthly prices of raw wool and jute, which have reversed the short-term upward shift in this index during the previous three months. The average price levels of materials purchased by all other broad manufacturing sectors, most of which include greater proportions of semi-manufactures, remained generally unchanged in May.

Output of Broad Sectors of Industry

The provisional index numbers for total sales and sales to the home market of all manufactured products in Table 2, which are provisional for recent months, suggest that some levelling off of the gradual price increase of manufactured products has occurred this year. After allowing for possible upward revisions to the provisional index numbers for May, which may result from later price information for products which are reported quarterly, the increase in the general level of output prices this year has been under 0·1 per cent. per month, or less than half the monthly rate of increase in 1961.

Most classes of manufactured products were unchanged in price during May as compared with April. The price index numbers for chemical products and manufactures of the paper industries were slightly lower, but clothing and footwear showed a small increase in their average prices. In general, there has been very little change in the average price level for finished manufactured goods since February.

1. Materials Purchased by Broad Sectors of Industry — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		1961								1962				
		May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May
Order III to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry	101·5	100·7	100·6	100·7	100·2	99·4	100·1	100·3	101·6	101·7	101·6*	101·6*	101·1*
	Basic materials	97·5	96·6	96·5	96·5	95·9	95·0	95·6	96·0	97·0	97·2	97·1*	97·0*	96·5*
	Fuel	132·2	132·2	132·6	133·8	133·8	133·8	134·2	133·9	136·5	136·5	136·5*	136·5*	136·0*
211 to 229	Materials and fuel used in the food manufacturing industries.	93·7	92·8	92·7	92·4	91·6	90·8	92·9	94·1	96·3	96·3	96·4*	96·0*	95*
263 to 277	Materials and fuel used in the chemicals and allied industries.	108·8	108·0	107·6	107·6	107·2	106·3	105·8	105·9	106·3	106·1	105·4*	105·1*	104·9*
331 to 349 (excluding 342)	Materials and fuel used in the mechanical engineering industries.	128·4	128·3	128·6	128·7	128·7	128·4	128·4	128·9	129·0	129·4	130·3*	130·3*	130·3*
361	Materials and fuel used in the electrical machinery industry.	118·5	118·7	118·9	118·9	118·9	118·8	118·8	119·0	119·0	119·3	120·2*	120·2*	120·2*
Order X	Materials and fuel used in the textile industries	95·3	93·5	92·8	92·7	92·0	91·1	91·1	90·9	90·9	91·8	91·9*	92·1*	91·7*
Order XIV	Materials and fuel used in the timber industries	111·4	111·5	111·5	111·7	111·5	110·8	110·8	110·9	110·4	110·2	109·6*	109·6*	109·6*
Order XV	Materials and fuel used in the paper industries	109·1	108·9	108·6	108·7	108·6	108·0	108·1	107·7	107·5	107·4	107·4*	107·0*	107·0*
Order XVII	Construction materials	117·8	118·0	118·8	118·9	118·8	119·1	119·3	119·4	119·6	119·7	120·1*	120·5*	120·5*
Part of Order XVII	House building materials	117·6	117·8	118·6	118·6	118·6	118·9	119·1	119·1	119·5	119·7	119·6*	120·1*	120·1*

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Wholesale Price Index Numbers (*Continued*)

2. Output of Broad Sectors of Industry — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		1961								1962				
		May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May
Orders III to XVI	All manufactured products: Total sales	115·3	115·4	115·7	116·4	116·5	116·5	116·8	117·0	117·2	117·5	117·7*	117·5*	117·6*
	Home market sales	115·5	115·8	116·1	116·9	117·1	117·1	117·3	117·5	117·8	118·1	118·3*	118·1*	118·1*
211 to 229	Products of the food manufacturing industries: Home market sales	107·6	107·3	107·2	107·2	107·1	107·2	107·9	108·3	109·6	110·3	110·6	110·4*	110·4*
263 to 277	Chemicals and allied industries: Total sales	103·6	103·2	102·7	102·9	102·6	102·4	102·9	103·0	102·8	103·3	103·1*	103·0*	102·9*
	Home market sales	105·5	105·2	104·7	105·2	105·0	104·7	105·0	105·0	105·1	105·2	105·1*	105·0*	104·8*
311 and 312	Iron and steel industries: Total sales	125·2	125·9	126·6	126·1	126·4	126·4	126·4	127·1	127·0	126·9	128·8	128·9*	128·9*
	†Home market sales	129·0	129·4	130·2	130·2	130·2	130·2	130·3	130·7	130·7	131·0	133·7	133·9	133·9*
Order X	Textile industries other than clothing: Total sales	105·6	104·6	105·1	104·7	104·7	104·0	104·3	104·7	104·5	104·5	104·7	104·6*	104·6*
	Home market sales	104·6	104·2	104·2	103·9	104·0	103·9	103·5	103·7	103·5	103·4	103·4	103·3*	103·3*
Order XII	Clothing and footwear: Home market sales	108·7	108·9	109·1	109·2	109·3	109·3	109·5	109·6	109·7	109·9	110·0	110·4*	110·6*
Order XIV	Timber industries: Home market sales	110·3	110·3	110·3	110·6	110·6	110·7	110·9	111·1	112·0	112·3	112·2	112·3*	112·3*
481 to 483	Paper industries: Home market sales	109·5	109·8	110·2	110·2	110·5	110·5	110·8	110·9	111·1	111·1	111·1	111·1*	111·0*
Order XVII	New construction‡		117			117			120			121*		

* Provisional figure. † The index for Blast Furnaces and Iron and Steel Melting and Rolling: Home Market Sales (Minimum List Headings 40, 41 of the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification) has been discontinued. An equivalent index is published in Table 3 (a) of this article under the title 'Other steel goods (excluding tubes)'. ‡ Index of building costs; figures relate to average for the quarter.

(*Continued on next page*)

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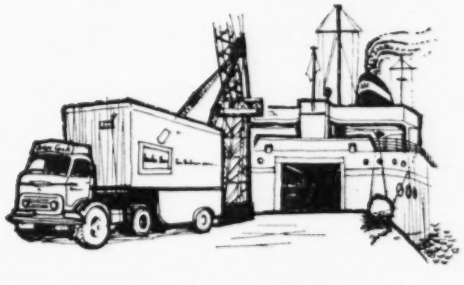

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Wholesale Price Index Numbers (*Continued*)

3. (a). Commodities Produced in the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

Commodities are listed by industries (as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification 1958) whose principal products they are. The Standard Industrial Classification references appear in the article on wholesale price index numbers published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 2, 1962.

(monthly averages)

	1961		1962		
	May	Nov.	March	April	May
Coal†	142·5	147·5§	151·5	151·5*	150·1*
Slates	139·2	141·1	141·1	141·1	141·1*
Salt	107·2	107·2	114·3	114·0§	114·0
Flour	107·7	112·2	113·0	113·0	113·0*
Sugar, refined	113·8	106·6	116·4	112·0	109·4*
Chocolate and sugar confectionery	102·0	101·7	102·0	102·1*	104·0*
Beer	92·7	101·0	101·3	§101·3*	101·3*
Tobacco and cigarettes	115·4	126·8	126·8	126·8	126·8
Hard coke	163·8	163·8	164·0	164·0	164·0
Motor spirit, standard grade (including duty)	102·8	109·4	109·4	109·4	109·4
Medium fuel oil (950 secs.)	138·9	140·8	140·8	139·5	139·0
Lubricating oils and greases	121·0	122·2	124·2	124·2	125·9
General chemicals	104·0	104·0§	102·5	102·3*	102·3*
Pharmaceutical chemicals	81·4	77·3	75·1	71·9	69·0
Pharmaceutical preparations	97·0	99·3	98·4	98·2	98·3*
Toilet preparations	118·8	120·1	121·1	122·5	123·5
Paint for building and decorating	110·2	112·6	112·9	112·9	112·9*
Soap	129·0	132·8	133·4	133·9	134·1*
Soapless detergents	103·6	97·8	98·4	98·4	98·4*
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	82·5	78·7	78·2	78·1*	78·1*
Steel sheets	126·1	127·0	133·9	133·9	133·9
Tinplate	113·8	115·4	120·8	120·8	120·8
Other steel goods (excluding tubes)	129·2	130·6	133·4	133·4	133·4*
Steel tubes	133·7	133·7	137·4	138·8	138·8
Iron castings	139·5	140·4	140·6	141·5*	141·8*
Aluminium and aluminium alloy products:					
Extruded and drawn	132·3	132·3	132·3	132·3	132·3
Rolled	132·4	132·4	123·8	122·8	122·8
Castings	128·8	128·8	128·8	128·8	128·8
Forgings	128·7	128·7	128·7	128·7	128·7
Brass, ingot 65-35, B.S. 1400: B3, delivered	109·8	102·4	103·3	103·0	102·7
Photographic paper and films, etc.	117·5	117·8	117·8	117·8	117·8*
Spectacles, etc.	111·5	115·5	115·6	115·6	120·9
Dental goods	124·1	125·8	126·5	126·5	126·5*
Gramophone records	111·3	115·7	115·7	116·3*	116·3*
Domestic electrical appliances	102·1	101·8	101·2	101·5*	101·5*
Perambulators, etc.	116·3	116·6	119·2	119·2	119·7
Tools and implements	137·1	140·5	141·6	142·3	142·3*
Cutlery	127·0	127·8	127·9	128·8*	129·1*
Cutlery (other than razors and razor blades)	122·9	123·9	124·2	124·0*	124·0*
Spoons and forks	126·9	127·2	134·0	134·1	134·1*
Galvanized cisterns, tanks and cylinders	132·9	136·2	139·0	145·0	145·0
Domestic hollow-ware	134·6	138·3	138·3	138·3*	139·0*
Domestic gas appliances	108·2	108·3	108·3	108·3	108·2
Cotton yarn	100·6	94·7	91·1	90·9	90·4
Spun rayon yarn	100·9	95·3	92·8	91·8	91·6*
Irish linen yarns (wetspun)	101·1	101·1	101·1	101·1	101·1
Cotton cloth	108·0	102·9	98·3	97·6*	96·8*
Linen	103·0	103·8	103·9	103·9	103·9*
Rayon and acetate fabric	124·4	124·4	124·4	124·4	124·4*
Wool tops	82·6	77·4	78·6	79·3	78·9
Worsted yarns	92·1	88·2	89·0	89·7	89·5*
Harris tweed	93·7	93·7	100·0	100·0	100·0
Serge cloth	91·2	90·2	90·3	90·8	91·0
Jute yarn	158·5	119·7	112·7	111·3	107·8*
Jute piece-goods	146·5	115·0	109·6	109·0	106·3*
Rope, twine and net	112·8	112·6	111·0	111·8*	112·0*
Hosiery and other knitted goods	94·8	95·4	95·8	95·8	95·9*
Carpets and rugs	113·8	113·8	113·8	113·8	113·8*
Canvas goods and sacks	108·6	102·8	111·0	108·6*	109·8*
Leather for footwear	108·6	106·9§	105·3	105·3*	105·3
Travel goods	116·7	117·3	117·1	117·1	117·1*
Made-up clothing	108·1	108·8	109·1	109·6*	109·7*
Weatherproof outerwear	101·5	101·7	102·1	102·4*	102·4*
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	110·3	110·5	110·9	111·3*	111·3*
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	104·7	105·3	105·6	106·8*	107·5*
Women's and girls' light outerwear	105·6	107·1	107·3	107·8*	107·8
Footwear (excluding rubber)	109·8	110·7	111·8	111·9	112·4*
Refractory goods, including bricks	129·4	129·4	129·6	129·6*	129·6*
Non-refractory goods, including bricks	121·7	122·6	123·4	123·6*	123·6*
Building bricks, common, other than fletton, *ex works*	124·0	124·0	124·4	124·4	124·4*
Building bricks, fletton, common, *delivered*	117·5	115·8	115·8	115·8	115·8
Electrical porcelain	117·4	122·5	122·5	122·5	122·5
Domestic china and earthenware	126·9	128·4	128·4	128·4	129·6
Glass (other than containers)	123·4	124·1	127·6	127·6*	127·6*
Glass containers	116·5	122·3	122·3	122·3*	122·3*
Cement, delivered	118·5	120·0	120·0	120·0	120·0
Abrasive paper and cloth	123·4	123·4	123·4	123·4	123·4
Cast stone and cast concrete products	104·8	108·9	109·0	109·0*	109·0*
Home grown hardwood	98·2	101·8	101·2	101·2*	101·2*
Domestic furniture‡	113·7	114·0	116·8	116·8*	116·9*
Bedding, etc.	105·8	106·0	109·1	109·1	109·2*
Wooden boxes, packing cases, crates, etc.	113·9	113·8	113·7	113·7	113·8*
Paper and board	110·0	109·7	109·5	109·4*	109·4*
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases	105·8	109·1	109·8	109·9	109·9*
Wallpaper	123·5	131·2	131·2	131·2	131·2
Paper bags	112·2	112·2	112·2	112·2	112·2
Manufactured stationery	114·6	116·3	118·1	118·1	118·1*
Other manufactures of paper and board	105·6	104·4	102·7	102·6	102·1*
Rubber tyres and tubes	123·2	121·1	121·1	121·1	120·2

† This index is based on prices ruling on the last day of the month.
* Provisional figure.
§ Revised figure.
‡ Revised figures for 1962 as follows: January 115·5; February, 116·4.

Wholesale Price Index Numbers (*Continued*)

3 (a) (*Continued*). Commodities Produced in the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

	1961		1962		
	May	Nov.	March	April	May
Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes)	117·7	118·8	117·1	116·2*	116·2*
Rubber footwear	126·5	126·5	126·5	125·9	125·9
Linoleum and felt base	125·3	132·2	127·5	126·9	126·5
Brushes and brooms	125·0	126·0	127·7	127·8	128·7*
Toys and games	114·8	114·7	116·6	116·9*	117·0*
Sports equipment	125·2	126·2	128·5	129·1	129·1*
Pens and pencils	110·7	112·8	112·7	112·7*	112·7*
Other stationers' goods	125·5	125·5	125·5	125·5	125·5
Plastic mouldings	102·4	101·9	102·1	102·0*	102·1*

* Provisional figure.

3 (b). Commodities Wholly or Partly Imported into the U.K. — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

	1961		1962		
	May	Nov.	March	April	May
Hides and skins	106·0	99·8	98·5	97·3*	97·3*
Imported	109·5	108·2	107·6	105·4	105·4*
Native	100·7	87·1	85·0	85·0*	85·0*
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot, delivered	119·2	119·2	115·4	115·4	115·4
Copper, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse	97·5	92·2	94·4	94·2	94·2
Lead, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse	69·1	62·6	62·8	62·7	62·0
Nickel, refined, delivered	123·3	135·6	135·6	135·6	135·1
Tin, ingot, min. 99·75 per cent., settlement price	119·7	133·9	133·6	131·9	127·7
Zinc, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse	105·3	88·9	88·6	88·7	87·4
Oils, resins and gums:					
Linseed oil, crude, naked, ex-works	137·8	145·0	144·8	143·8	140·6*
Palm oil, c.i.f., in bulk	102·3	99·4	96·0	93·4	93·3*
Whale oil, acid, soft, naked, ex-works	115·9	59·2	70·0	69·5*	72·1*
Pyrites, ci.f., United Kingdom ports	60·8	62·8	60·8	58·0	61·5
Rubber, No. 1 R.S.S. one month future	131·1	112·3	118·3	116·3	116·2
Sulphur, crude (for acid making), c.i.f.	71·7	72·1	74·1	74·1	74·1
Textiles:					
Coir yarn, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports	147·5	164·1	160·7	160·1	158·5
Cotton, raw	75·0	74·2	73·8	73·7	73·8*
Jute, raw, 'Mill Lightnings,' c.i.f. Dundee	196·3	140·6	128·2	122·8	115·5
Silk raw, delivered mill	105·1	105·4	107·3	114·3	119·0
Sisal, East Africa No. 1 Grade, c.i.f. London	111·4	94·4	113·8	114·4	115·4
Wool, raw	80·5	74·6	77·7	78·7	78·0*
Crossbred, medium and coarse, c.i.f. U.K.	91·1	86·7	84·1	84·5	83·2
Crossbred, fine, c.i.f. U.K.	82·6	76·3	78·2	79·2	78·7
Merino, c.i.f. U.K.	74·8	68·0	73·8	75·1	74·3
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	112·3	111·6	110·2	109·7	109·3*
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	99·3	99·0	99·9	99·2	99·2*
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)†	107·1	106·5	104·0	104·1	104·1*
Woodpulp, imported	101·0	98·7	96·5	96·0	96·0*

* Provisional figure.
† Revised figures from June 1960 to March 1962:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	A/A
1960						105·8	106·2	106·1	105·9	106·1	106·3	106·4	104·5
1961	106·6	106·6	106·8	106·6	107·1	106·9	107·0	106·9	106·8	106·4	106·5	106·5	106·7
1962	105·3	105·3	104·0										

Notes on Wholesale Prices

In future, the notes on index numbers of wholesale prices (1954 = 100) will be published only in the annual article, which normally appears in February. They were last published in the issue of February 2, 1962.

Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to the Director of Statistics, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. Telephone inquiries should be made to Chancery 4411, Ext. 806 or 41.

Cancellation of Licences of Right

UNDER SECTION 36(1) of the Patent Act, 1949, the endorsement 'Licence of Right' on the under-mentioned Patent was cancelled on May 25, 1962.

NUMBER	GRANTEE	SUBJECT-MATTER
746,435	Trust Deca Reg.	Cigarettes provided with an internal strip centre ignited by rubbing.

The Patent Office

GORDON GRANT
Comptroller-General.

British Watch is Best Value

A report on watches in the June issue of 'Which' finds that a wrist watch made in the United Kingdom is the best value among 24 watches sold in Britain. The draft test methods were agreed internationally among the consumer organizations of the participating countries which include Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Holland, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and the United States. Other reports in this issue are on refrigerators, furniture polishes and life assurance endowment policies. Obtainable from Consumers Association Ltd., 14, Buckingham Street, London, W.C.2, annual subscription £1.

Textile Statistics in April

Orders in the Textile and Clothing Industries

THE VOLUME of orders on hand at the end of April in the textile and clothing industries considered as a group was 1 per cent. less than at the end of March. Deliveries, which in this group of industries are much affected by the changing date of Easter and other seasonal factors, were, in the two months March and April taken together, 9 per cent. less than a year earlier. Net new orders in the same period were 6 per cent. less than last year.

Sharp month to month changes in the rate at which orders are received should not, by themselves, be taken to imply similar sharp changes in production; they may, for example, lead to changes in the length of order books or the level of stocks.

Textile and Clothing Industries (a)
Index Numbers of the Volume of Total Orders and Deliveries (b)

	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)
	April 1959 = 100	Average 1959 deliveries = 100	Averages 1959 deliveries = 100
1960	136	103	103
1961*	104	91	99
1961 1st quarter	128	95	103
2nd quarter	123	94	99
3rd quarter	106	77	94
4th quarter*	104	98	99
1962 1st quarter*	99	91	96
1961 March	128	96	109
April	129	100	101
1962 March*	99	97	102
April*	98	85	89

(a) Wool, hosiery (and other knitted goods), made-up clothing and the spinning, weaving and merchant converting section of the cotton and man-made fibre industries.
(b) At constant (average 1958) prices.
(c) These indices have been adjusted to allow for differences in the lengths of calendar months but not for holidays or for other seasonal variations.
* Provisional.

Deliveries in the Made-up Clothing Industry

MANUFACTURERS' SALES of made-up clothing in April were 7 per cent. less than in April 1961. Deliveries in March and April, taken together to limit the effect of the changing date of Easter on the comparison, were 5 per cent. less than in the corresponding period last year. For the previous two months, January and February, the corresponding decline was less than 1 per cent.

Deliveries in April in all sectors of the industry were less than a year earlier. Deliveries of weatherproof outerwear and of dresses, lingerie, etc., were 13 and 11 per cent. less respectively and deliveries of overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc., 10 per cent. less. The rate of deliveries is, of course, much affected by climatic and seasonal considerations.

The index numbers below, which are of manufacturers' sales at constant prices, have been adjusted for the length of the working month but not for holidays or other seasonal factors.

Made-Up Clothing Industry – Index Numbers of Production
(1958 = 100)

	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	Weather-proof outerwear	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	Overalls and men's shirts under-wear, etc.	Total
1960	117	122	134	126	122	122
1961	122	126	134	128	117	125
1961 1st quarter	122	140	137	139	113	130
2nd quarter	128	102	130	127	120	122
3rd quarter	116	147	147	123	111	126
4th quarter	122	115	121	124	121	121
1962 1st quarter	121	142	121	134	112	127
1961 February	124	155	143	146	116	136
March	144	149	146	154	131	146
April	131	122	139	140	128	132
1962 February	129	157	121	149	121	138
March	139	142	126	148	131	140
April	129	116	120	124	115	123

Output of the Wool Textile Industry

THE VOLUME of production in the wool textile industry in April was 9 per cent. less than a year earlier, but this comparison may be affected by the changing date of Easter.

Figures issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that, if allowance is made for the length of the working month, production of tops and deliveries of worsted yarn were 16 and 13 per cent. less respectively than in April 1961. Deliveries of woven fabrics were 13 per cent less.

In the first four months of the year total deliveries of worsted yarn and deliveries of woven fabrics (excluding blankets) were 7 and 8 per cent. less respectively compared with the same period last year.

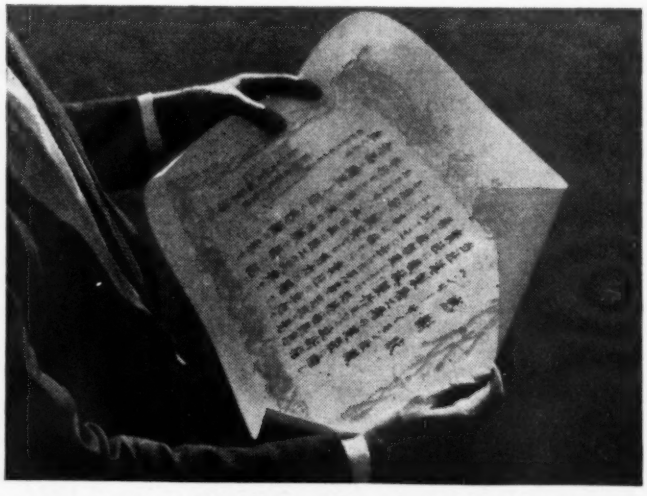
Output of the Wool Textile Industry

	Consumption	Production		Deliveries			
	Raw wool (clean weight)	Tops (*a*)	Woollen yarn (*b*)	Worsted yarn	Woven fabrics (excluding blankets) (*c*)		Blankets (*b*)
					Woollen	Worsted	
Quarterly average	Mn. lb.	Mn. lb.	Mn. lb.	Mn. lb.	Mn. sq. yds.	Mn. sq. yds.	Mn. sq. yds.
1958	111·1	74·2	72·0	51·6	48·7	38·5	7·1
1959	127·3	87·1	78·3	58·0	51·6	39·7	7·7
1960	120·3	79·8	75·8	61·2	49·4	42·4	7·8
1961	118·0	80·0	70·3	61·6	45·8	42·2	8·4
1961 1st quarter	125·5	86·2	74·0	64·4	45·0	46·4	8·6
2nd quarter	124·5	85·5	71·0	62·7	45·8	41·0	6·5
3rd quarter	106·0	72·1	64·0	56·4	46·1	37·7	8·4
4th quarter	115·9	76·4	72·0	62·6	46·4	43·6	10·0
1962 1st quarter	121·5	80·9	..	60·7	40·9	43·5	8·1
1961 February	39·3	26·9	..	20·2	13·9	14·4	2·7
March	45·2	31·6	..	22·9	15·1	16·6	2·6
April	37·7	25·8	..	19·2	12·3	12·3	1·9
1962 February	37·7	25·2	..	19·1	12·7	13·8	2·4
March	41·4	28·0	..	20·2	13·2	14·4	2·5
April	35·7	22·9	..	17·6	11·6	11·0	2·0

(*a*) Including hair. (*b*) Estimated. (*c*) Woven, woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components.

(*Continued on next page*)

Flour Mill for Japan



This illuminated scroll signed by the President of Meada Sangyo Kaisha, the Japanese flourmill in Osaka, was presented to Henry Simon Ltd., milling engineers of Cheadle Heath, Stockport, for their part in rebuilding, designing and equipping a new mill after a disastrous fire. Part of the scroll reads:
'. . . Henry Simon became engaged on the construction of the new plant with a thousand enthusiasms from the start to the finish. It was due to their excellent technique and faithful endeavour that we succeeded in completing the plant.'

Questions in Parliament

Below is a selection of questions of interest to industry asked and answered in Parliament.

Friday June 8

Jenkins Report Next Week

In reply to a question the President said that the Report of the Jenkins Committee on Company Law would be presented to Parliament on June 21 and published on the same day.

Commonwealth Tariffs on U.K. Goods since Ottawa

The President was asked if he would list the principal changes in tariff made by Commonwealth Governments on United Kingdom goods since the Ottawa Agreements.

In reply, he said that the British Government made Trade Agreements after the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa in 1932 with Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and Southern Rhodesia. Since then these countries had increased some duties on imports from the United Kingdom, reduced others and left many unchanged. There had been more increases than reductions. It was not possible within the compass of an Answer to a Parliamentary Question to give even a full summary of these changes, but by way of illustration the table below contained some examples of the present rates of duty on United Kingdom goods compared with those charged in 1932. There were, of course, other changes in the years between and some of these were also shown in the table.

Canada	1932	1962
Wool fabrics	27½% + 17 cts. per lb. (but not to exceed 65 cts. per lb.)	20% + 20 cts. per lb. (but not to exceed 60 cts. per lb.)
Hollow forgings of iron and steel not less than 12 inches in diameter	Free	5%
Steel wire for mattress springs	Free	5%
Power lawnmowers	10%	15%
Automatic record changers	Free (in 1940)	7½%

Australia	1933	1938	1962
Certain man-made fibre piece-goods	20%	1½d. sq. yd.	2s. 6d. sq. yd. + 25%
Woollen piece-goods (light weight)	35%	35%	6d. per sq. yd. + 17½%
Cotton furnishings tapestry	5%	5%	37½%
Linen duck	5%	5%	5%-7½%
Metal working milling machines	Free	Free	+ 2s. per lb.
Certain metal working lathes	Free	Free	27½%
Static transformers with high kVA. ratings	Free	Free	20%
Certain switch units and circuit breakers	Free	Free	25%
Certain automatic voltage regulators	Free	Free	35%
Vacuum cleaners with self-contained power	Free	Free	27½%
			20%

New Zealand	1932	1938	1962
Machinery – metal working	Free	Free	Free or 25%
Electrical power machinery	Free	Free	Free to 25%
Motor vehicles (built up)	10% (plus 11½% body duty on passenger vehicles)	15%	20%
Woven piece-goods containing certain man-made fibres	Free	Free	32½%
Gramophones	20%	10%	32½%
Radio and television sets	Free	Free	32½%
Electric heating apparatus	20%	20%	32½%
Refrigerators	20%	20%	32½%
Sanitaryware	20%	20%	32½%
Paints	20%	15%	27½%
Whisky	40s. per pf. gall.	40s. per pf. gall	120s. per pf. gall.
Toys	25%	20%	32½%

India and Pakistan	India before partition (1932)	India 1962	Pakistan 1962
Mining machinery	25%	10%	12½%
Textile machinery	10%	15%	12½%
Motor cars including taxicabs	37½%	15% + excise duty	50-250%
Motor omnibuses	37½%	25%	27½%
Brandy, gin, whisky and other spirits not elsewhere specified	Rs. 37·8 per pf. gall.	Rs. 44 per pf. litre or 170% w.i.g.	Rs. 150 per pf. gall.
Sulphur	Free	10%	5%
Chemicals	25%	30%	30%
China and porcelain for domestic or toilet use	25%	75% % excise duty	100%

Southern Rhodesian Tariff (applying, after 1955, to the Federation)	1933	1938	1962
Most electrical machinery	Free	Free	Free-15%
Motor cars	10%	5%	7½-25%
Motor lorries and vans	Free	Free	5%
Wollen piece-goods	10%	5%	5% or 1½d. per sq. yd.† w.i.g.
Cotton piece-goods	10%	5%	5%-7½% or 1½d.-5d. per sq. yd. w.i.g.
Rayon piece-goods	12%	5%	5% or 1½d. per sq. yd. w.i.g.
Dyestuffs	Free-10%	Free-10%	Free
Drugs	10%	Free	Free
Pottery	10%	5% (w.i.g. – whichever is the greater)	10%

Textile Statistics in April (*Continued*)

Production in the Cotton Industry

THE VOLUME of production in the cotton industry in April was 19 per cent. less than in April 1961, but this comparison will reflect both the changing date of Easter and the extension of the Easter break in a number of mills. In the first four months of this year the volume of production was 11 per cent. less than in the corresponding months of last year.

Statistics issued by the Cotton Board show that, compared with last year, the amount of cloth woven in the industry during the first four months of the year was 10 per cent. less. Output of single yarn was 14 per cent. less and the amount of yarn doubled 7 per cent. less.

Yarn and Cloth Production

(All figures are weekly averages)

	Single yarn (a)		Doubled yarn		Woven cloth	
	Cotton yarn (b)	Spun man-made fibre yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	Mn. lb.	Mn. lb.	Mn. lb.	Mn. lb.	Mn. lin. yds.	Mn. lin. yds.
1958†	11·91	2·86	3·07	1·32	27·0	11·3
1959	11·66	2·92	3·18	1·49	24·7	11·4
1960	11·46	2·98	3·30	1·66	24·9	11·9
1961	10·66	2·55	2·82	1·52	23·8	11·7
1961 April	11·58	2·75	2·98	1·57	25·7	12·1
May*	11·58	2·76	2·95	1·61	25·3	12·1
June	9·72	2·36	2·77	1·62	25·7	12·5
July	9·59	2·18	2·65	1·48	16·1	8·5
August*	9·92	2·48	2·26	1·29	23·1	10·7
September	10·00	2·41	2·76	1·64	23·0	11·7
October	10·97	2·61	2·94	1·59	25·0	12·7
November*	10·82	2·56	2·98	1·61	24·4	12·6
December	8·78	2·07	2·42	1·32	20·3	10·9
1962 January*	9·98	2·39	2·60	1·54	22·0	11·9
February	10·40	2·48	2·81	1·60	22·8	12·2
March	10·32	2·55	2·80	1·68	22·3	12·2
April	8·96	2·25	2·46	1·47	20·3	10·8

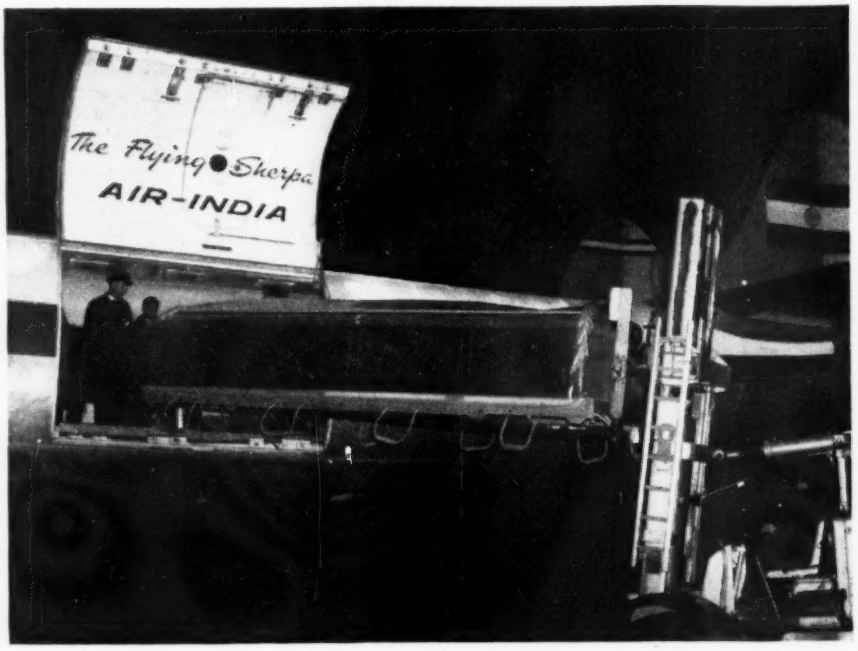
(a) Spun in the cotton industry. (b) Including yarns wholly of cotton and of cotton waste, cotton yarn, spun on condenser system and mixture yarns of cotton and cotton waste. * Average of five weeks. †53-week period.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room 2410, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2192). Telegrams and cables should be addressed 'Boneblack, London.'

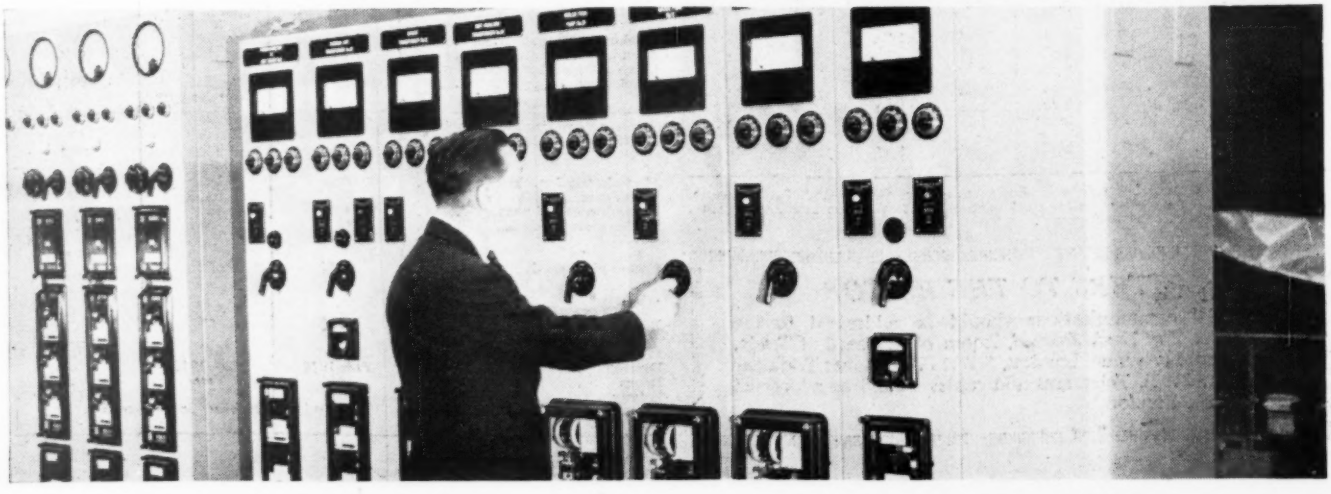
ASPECTS OF TRADE WITH INDIA AND PAKISTAN

The contract for the Durgapur Steelworks in India, valued at around £120,000,000, is still the largest single export order ever received by Britain. The Davy and United Engineering Co. Ltd., of Sheffield, undertook responsibility as main contractors for four principal areas of the works comprising more than one quarter of this vast integrated iron and steel works. In order to help Hindustan Steel Ltd., to display to the Indian public the extent of the development at Durgapur, Davy and United undertook to build some extensive models of the plant for display at the forthcoming Indian Industries Fair. One of these, built to a scale of ¼ in. to 1 in. by Clarkson and Son of York, took nearly six-months to complete at a cost of several thousand pounds. It was thought to be the biggest model ever transported by air, and is seen here being loaded aboard a special Air India freighter flight at London Airport.



One of a fleet of seven Leyland Tiger Cub coaches which are now being operated in Karachi by Pakistan International Airlines. It is powered by a 95 h.p. underfloor Leyland diesel engine and has seats for 36 passengers. *Below:* A nine-circuit control board designed and manufactured by South Wales Switchgear Limited, for service in Kanpur Power Station, India.

Although fitted with a Leyland name plate, the truck seen below is an Albion Chieftain. It is operated in Pakistan by James Finlay and Co., Ltd., Karachi, and is being used to deliver Massey-Ferguson agricultural equipment.



Air Ministry

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
June 21	Huts and buildings, blister hangar, 72,000 gallon tank, 90,000 gallon tank.	Royal Air Force Station, North Pickenham, Swaffham, Norfolk.	W. S. Hall & Palmer, Wymondham, Norfolk. (Tel.: Wymondham 3031/2.) Catalogues free.
June 28	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 35 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Heywood, Lancs.	Brady & Son, 17 Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire. (Tel.: Stockport 2252.) Catalogues 1s. 0d. each. *Postal Orders only.*
July 4	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford.	South & Stubbs, 27 Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel.: Stafford 2331.) Catalogues 1s. 0d. each. *Postal Orders only.*
July 10	Huts and buildings, fixtures and fittings	Royal Air Force Station, Old Catton, Norfolk	Thos. Wm. Gaze & Son, Crown Street, Diss, Norfolk. (Tel.: Diss 2291.) Catalogues free.
July 19	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury, Worcs.	Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcester. (Tel.: Kidderminster 2053.) Catalogues 1s. 0d. each. *Postal Orders only.*
July 25	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 7 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Quedgeley, Glos.	Bruton Knowles & Co., Albion Chambers, King's Street, Gloucester. (Tel.: Gloucester 21267.) Catalogues 1s. 0d. each. *Postal Orders only.*

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised date of sale, on application to the auctioneers.

Tenders invited for the purchase of three No. 100 kW. diesel driven alternator sets and ancillary equipment lying at Royal Air Force, Spitalgate, Lincolnshire. Apply within seven days of the date of this advertisement to Air Ministry, C.19a, Turnstile House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1, for tender form.

War Office

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
June 22	Tentage, tools and miscellaneous stores	Command Ordnance Depot, Kinnegar, Co. Down, Northern Ireland.	Osbourne King & Megran (Dept.), 14 Montgomery Street, Belfast, N. Ireland. (Tel.: 74502.
June 27	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores including:	W.D. Storage Depot, Ruddington, Notts.	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel.: 54272.)
	Lathes; drilling and grinding machines; woodworking machines; Romney huts; storehouse trucks; gravity roller curves and straights; hydraulic and screw jacks; batteries; carburettors; tyres, tubes and wheels; windscreen wiper motors, engine assemblies; tyre pumps; greatcoats; drill blouses; footwear; canvas covers; furniture; stop watches; textiles, etc.		
July 12	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	Technical Stores Depot, Old Dalby, Leics. (*Sale at Melton Mowbray.*)	Shouler & Son (Dept. L), 1 Norman Street, Melton Mowbray, Leics. (Tel.: 3081.)
July 17, 18, 19 & 20	Vehicles, earthmoving and lifting equipment.	W.D. Storage Depot, Ruddington, Notts.	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel.: 54272.)

For each sale shown above obtain catalogue, available 14 days prior to date of sale, from the appropriate auctioneer price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*).

SALE BY TENDER

Approximately 200 Nissen huts unused and unassembled 16 ft. span by 36 ft., also large quantity of camp structures comprising mainly, corrugated iron sheets and creosoted scantlings.

Location: Kent and Sussex.

Applications for tender forms should be made to War Office, Directorate of Disposals, First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1, not later than June 29, 1962.

Ministry of Works

1962	Description of Goods	Location	Auctioneers
June 26	Office and miscellaneous furniture, domestic refrigerators, electric and other fittings, canteen equipment, crockery, etc.	Ministry of Works, Supplies Division Stores, Shed 10, 51 Kidbrooke Park Road, London, S.E.3.	Hollingsworth, Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Holborn 0337.) (Catalogues, price 6d., are obtainable direct from the auctioneers.)

KING & CO.
71 BISHOPSGATE
LONDON, EC2
London Wall 7201 (5 lines)

SALES AND VALUATIONS
OF
FACTORIES
PLANT AND MACHINERY VALUERS

Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas

Changes in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Announcements

BECAUSE of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
Europe	June 1	Sept. 7
United Kingdom	May 4	Aug. 3
Outside Europe	April 6	July 6

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Extension 3096 Europe; 3097 United Kingdom and outside Europe) will be glad to answer general inquiries but application should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Publicity and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the list.

* indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.

† indicates fair which is held in alternate years at approximately the time stated.

Amendments and Additions to Classified Lists of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions

THE FAIRS and exhibitions given below are amendments and additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on June 1, May 4, and April 6, respectively.

EUROPE

Amendment:

We have been advised that the International Food and Home (Arts Menagers) Exhibition will be held in Brussels from October 13-28, 1962, and not October 20-November 4, 1962, as previously shown in the issue dated April 20, 1962.

Additions:

GOTHENBURG: SWEDISH BOAT SHOW – March 14-24, 1963.
* Apply, John E. Buck & Co., 47 Brewer Street, Piccadilly, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 7576.)

FRANFURT: ACHEMA CHEMICAL ENGINEERING EXHIBITION AND CONGRESS – June 19-27, 1964.
Apply, Dechema Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Chemisches Apparatewesen Dechema-Haus, Rheingua-Allee 25, Frankfurt.

UNITED KINGDOM

Additions:

LONDON: 7TH PRESENTATION OF CHILDREN'S AND TEENAGE FASHIONS – October 29-November 1, 1962.
* Apply, The Secretary, Teenage, Infants' and Girls' Fashions Fair Organization, 92 New Cavendish Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Langham 3353.)

LONDON: FIFTEENTH TECHNICAL EXHIBITION OF OIL AND COLOUR CHEMISTS ASSOCIATION – March 11-14, 1963.
* At the Royal Horticultural Society's Old and New Halls, London, S.W.1. Apply, Mr. R. H. Hamblin, General Secretary, Oil and Colour Chemists Association, Wax Chandlers Hall, Gresham Street, London, E.C.2. (Tel.: Monarch 1439.)

LONDON: THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS' TRADE FAIR, – March 11-15, 1963.
At Earls Court, London. Apply, Contemporary Exhibitions Ltd., Walmar House, 288 Regent Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Museum 5135/5.)

LONDON: WORLD FISHING EXHIBITION – May 27-31, 1963.
At Earls Court, London. Apply, Commercial Exhibitions Ltd., St. Richard's House, Eversholt Street, London, N.W.1 .(Tel.: Euston 7293.)

OUTSIDE EUROPE

Addition:

LIMA: PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR – October 12-27, 1963.
† Apply, Pacific International Trade Fair, P.O. Box 4900, Lima, Peru.

Business Efficiency Exhibition

THE 50th National Business Efficiency Exhibition will be held at Olympia from October 1-10, 1962.

More than 160 exhibitors will occupy some 200,000 sq. ft. of exhibition space showing the latest equipment designed to increase efficiency in business.

The exhibits will include electronic calculators and mathematical machinery; office printing and composing machines, charting and planning boards; dictating equipment; wage paying machinery; typewriters; duplicators; photocopying equipment; office furniture; cash registers; filing systems; postal franking machines and devices for folding letters and opening correspondence.

The last event held in London took place at Olympia from October 2-11, 1961, when 163 exhibitors occupied 137,000 sq. ft. of space and amongst the 138,000 visitors who attended the event, no less than 78 countries were represented. A special reception and information centre will again be organized to assist visitors.

Further information may be obtained from the organizers:
Business Equipment Trade Association,
64 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.
(Telephone: Central 7771/2).

Shoe Machinery Exhibition

OVERSEAS VISITORS from 23 countries attended the Shoe Machinery and Components Exhibition held in the Granby Halls, Leicester, from May 28 to June 1. Countries from which these visitors came included: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Ceylon, Denmark, Eire, Finland, France, Fiji, Germany, Greece, Holland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Russia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States, buyers from Common Market countries being especially numerous. From Germany in particular a strong contingent of shoe manufacturers attended.

Extended hours of opening on May 31 were arranged, at the express request of the operatives' organization, in order that foremen and operatives from local factories might attend the exhibition after working hours. Full advantage was taken of this opportunity. Exhibitors were well pleased with the heavy attendance achieved throughout the week, and the volume of business done and export contacts made and renewed.

Smokeless Fuels Report

The current issue of 'Shoppers Guide' (published every two months by the Consumer Advisory Council of the British Standards Institution, Orchard House, Orchard Street, W.1.) reports on smokeless fuels, thermal storage heaters and luncheon meats. An associate membership (15s. a year) entitles the member to a free copy.

Subscriptions and Sales

READERS ARE REMINDED that subscriptions and sales inquiries should be addressed to the publishers at either of the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 423 Oxford St., London, W.1; 13A Castle St., Edinburgh 2; 39 King St., Manchester 2; 35 Smallbrook, Ringway, Birmingham 5; 109 St. Mary St., Cardiff; 50 Fairfax St., Bristol 1; 80 Chichester St., Belfast; or through any bookseller.

Telephone inquiries should be made to WATerloo 4944, Extension 1195.

Overseas Trade Section

Trade and Financial Arrangements

Anglo-Polish Trade Quotas Agreed

FOLLOWING negotiations in London between representatives of the United Kingdom and Polish Governments, an Agreed Minute establishing quota lists relating to trade between the two countries in the twelve months beginning July 1, 1962 was signed in Warsaw on June 12.

Poland has agreed to provide specific quotas and general facilities for British exports amounting to some £25¼ million during this period This includes capital goods, machinery and equipment, chemicals, basic materials and a variety of consumer goods.

United Kingdom quotas totalling some £28.9 million in value have been established for imports from Poland. These include bacon (the quota for which remains unchanged) canned meats and other foodstuffs, chemicals, and manufactured goods. In addition, imports from Poland into the United Kingdom under the Open General Licence are estimated at £12.5 million.

Morocco and Sweden

THE MOROCCAN *Bulletin Officiel* of May 18, 1962, published an announcement to the effect that the trade agreement between Morocco and Sweden has been renewed for a further year from February 1, 1962.

The new protocol provides for increases in Swedish exports to Morocco of iron and steel products, internal combustion engines and parts, and chassis units and spare parts. Otherwise the quotas are as previously published.

The French text of this announcement, with full lists of goods to be exchanged and quotas exclusively for importation through Tangier, may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 807, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

Morocco and Austria

THE MOROCCAN *Bulletin Officiel* of May 18, 1962, published the extension of the trade agreement of May 10, 1958, between Morocco and Austria for a further period of one year from April 1, 1962. Quota lists are unchanged.

The French text of this announcement may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 807, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

Brazil and Chile

THE TRADE and Payments Agreement between Brazil and Chile was terminated last October although Brazilian exports to Chile continued to be liquidated in agreement currency (see *Board of Trade Journal* of November 17, 1961). The Executive Committee of the Central Bank of Chile has now decreed that, consequent upon the closing of their dollar account with the Bank of Brazil, from April 25 onwards all payments relating to trade and services between the two countries must be liquidated in convertible currencies.

Spain and Brazil

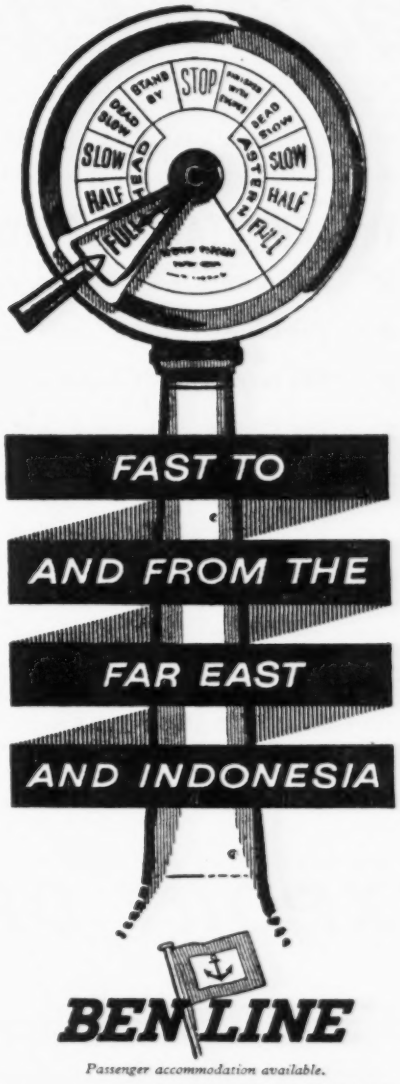
HER MAJESTY'S EMBASSY in Madrid report the termination of March 31, 1962, of the bilateral trading arrangements between Spain and Brazil. All commercial and financial transactions will henceforth be liquidated in freely convertible currency. (See *Board of Trade Journal*, March 16, 1962, page 574).

Austria and Yugoslavia

A PROTOCOL governing trade between Austria and Yugoslavia for the period February 1, 1962, to January 31, 1963 was signed in Belgrade on January 30, 1962.

The full text of the quota lists attached to the protocol is available in Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1 (Telephone CHAncery 4411, Extension 665.)

BEN LINE



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Information for United Kingdom Exporters

BRIEF DETAILS are given below of overseas inquiries for United Kingdom products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the *Export Service Bulletin*.

The *Bulletin*, published three times a week, with a weekly Supplement, is available to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 614, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 778.) Copies of particular *Bulletins* containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy.

Calls for Tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. Reference numbers should always be quoted. The date given is the closing date for tendering. It refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. Tender documents are available for loan in those cases marked with an asterisk.*

General (Inquiries by telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 738 and 771).

BRAZIL

Steel Slabs and Ingots for COSIPA (Companhia Siderurgica Paulista). (Advance Information). Closing date not known. E.S.B. 18624/62.

BURMA

Union of Burma Purchase Board:

Spring Washers. June 30. E.S.B. 19095/62.*
Brass Bars; Phosphor Bronze Bars. June 28. E.S.B. 18697/62.*
Sail Canvas. June 28. E.S.B. 18698/62.*
Water Filters. June 28. E.S.B. 18699/62.*
Steel Products. June 26. E.S.B. 18690/62.
Galvanized Iron Mesh. June 26. E.S.B. 18691/62.*
Screws. June 26. E.S.B. 18692/62.*
Flux. June 26. E.S.B. 18693/62.*
Shellac; Lime powder; French Chalk. June 26. E.S.B. 18694/62.*
Brass Foil; Paper and Plate. June 28. E.S.B. 18695/62.*
Flies. June 28. E.S.B. 18696/62.*

CANADA

Redevelopment Project for City of Halifax. October 31. E.S.B. 21471/61.

CEYLON

Paper Bags for Ceylon Cement Corporation. June 29. E.S.B. 18507/62.*

National Textile Corporation:

Sub-Station Equipment. July 17. E.S.B. 18606/62.
Steam and Power Generating Equipment. August 17. E.S.B. 18285/62.*

Ministry of Transport and Works:

Mail Sorting Equipment. July 25. E.S.B. 18309/62.
Lifts. July 25. E.S.B. 18310/62.
Constructional Project. July 25. E.S.B. 18311/62.

EL SALVADOR

The Proveeduria General De La Republica:

Gum Arabic. June 26. E.S.B. 18685/62.
Dental Materials. June 28. E.S.B. 18686/62.
Lubricating Oil. June 26. E.S.B. 18687/62.

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:

Pumping Equipment. July 7. E.S.B. 18665/62.*
Steel Gate Valves. June 28. E.S.B. 18611/62.*
Lightning Arresters. June 26. E.S.B. 18633/62.*
Transparent Cellulose Film (Re-Issue of Tender). Closing date now June 25. E.S.B. 7983/62.*
Meters. June 26. E.S.B. 18612/62.*

GREECE

Dental X-Ray Machines for Institute of Social Insurance. June 30. E.S.B. 18628/62.*
Construction of external water supply Works (N.A.T.O.) for Greek Ministry of National Defence. July 25. G.D.1798/62(42).

Direction 'B' State Purchases:

Iron Products. June 30. E.S.B. 18625/62.*
Wind Indicators. June 28. E.S.B. 18626/62.*

Public Power Corporation:

Stator Blades. July 5. E.S.B. 18630/62.*
Turbine Blades. July 5. E.S.B. 18631/62.*
Isolators. July 6. E.S.B. 18629/62.*

Ministry of Trade:

Fire Fighting Vehicles and Equipment. July 17. E.S.B. 19021/62.*
Tractor Drawn Scrapers. July 14. E.S.B. 19020/62.*
Asbestos. Re-Issue in Part. New Closing date June 28. E.S.B. 33723/61.*
Soldering and Welding Materials. (Re-Issue in Part). July 21. E.S.B. 3461/62.*

INDIA

Fish Net Twine for Director of Fisheries, Kerala State. (Further Information). Closing date postponed to July 2. E.S.B. 17538/62.*
Air Relief Valves; Water Meter Equipment; Surge Recorder for Madras State Electricity Board. Closing date postponed to July 11. E.S.B. 13482/62.*
Cable for Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 17360/62.*
Miscellaneous Machinery for Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 17400/62.*
Coal Cutting Machines for National Coal Development Corporation. July 19. E.S.B. 18678/62.*
Equipment for Construction of a Dam for Tons Civil Construction Circle. August 1. E.S.B. 17090/62.
Railway Electrification Equipment for Railway Electrification, Calcutta. September 15. E.S.B. 17053/62.

Government of Andhra Pradesh:

Transformers. June 26. E.S.B. 18824/62.*
Thermal Analysis Equipment. July 7. E.S.B. 18661/62.*

Assam State Electricity Board:

Diesel Locomotive. June 30. E.S.B. 18676/62.
Transformers. July 20. E.S.B. 18677/62.

U.P. State Electricity Board:

Aluminium Conductor. July 25. E.S.B. 18373/62.
Time Switches. August 8. E.S.B. 18376/62.
Electric Motors. August 9. E.S.B. 18377/62.
Switchgear. August 17. E.S.B. 18379/62.
Transformers and Relays. August 16. E.S.B. 18378/62.
Transformers. August 28. E.S.B. 18380/62.

IRAN

Paper and Cardboard for Tea Organization of the Min. of Finance. June 30. E.S.B. 18649/62.*
Circular Saws for Imperial Iranian Army. June 30. E.S.B. 18320/62.*

IRAQ

Pipes and Fittings for Iraq Cement Company. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 17688/62.*
Water Plant for The Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation. July 18. E.S.B. 18663/62.
Diesel Engine for Directorate General of Broadcasting and Television. August 19. E.S.B. 18660/62.
Stationery for Central Foreign Purchase Committee. Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 17026/62.*

Ministry of Defence:

Passenger Vehicles. July 25. E.S.B. 18657/62.*
Stationery. July 11. E.S.B. 18662/62.
Pasenger Bus. July 23. E.S.B. 18658/62.*
Electric Wire Cable: Soldering Irons; Pliers; Insulating Tape. July 18. E.S.B. 18659/62.*

IRISH REPUBLIC

Water Treatment Plant for Sligo County Council. June 28. E.S.B. 18650/62.

Tipperary (North Riding) County Council:

Sewerage Pumps and Motors. July 20. E.S.B. 18651/62.
Rotary Scrapers. July 20. E.S.B. 18652/62.

ITALY

N.A.T.O. Infrastructure Contract—Radio Link for Italian Authorities. Apply by July 25. G.D.96/62 (174).

KOREA

Office of Supply:

Suction Dredging Plant. Closing date postponed to June 30. E.S.B. 15280/62.
Steel Pipe. July 2. E.S.B. 18669/62/A.I.D.*

NEW ZEALAND

Cable for General Post Office. July 13. E.S.B. 18689/62.*

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA

Medicines and Bandages for Comissao Permanente de Compras. June 29. E.S.B. 18675/62.

SOUTH AFRICA

Telephone Equipment for Johannesburg City Council. June 25. E.S.B. 18621/62.*

City of Durban:

Transformers. June 29. E.S.B. 18396/62.*
Metering Equipment. June 29. E.S.B. 18397/62.*

State Tender Board:

Turret Lathe. July 5. E.S.B. 19047/62.*
Hypodermic Syringes and Needles. June 27. E.S.B. 19049/62.*
Geological Drawing Instruments. June 29. E.S.B. 19051/62.*

South African Railways:

Box Containers. July 6. E.S.B. 19040/62.*
Plate Bending Rolls. June 29. E.S.B. 19041/62.*
Industrial Tractors. June 29. E.S.B. 19042/62.*
Motor Coaches. June 29. E.S.B. 19043/62.*
Fork Lift Trucks. June 29. E.S.B. 19044/62.*
Jacks. July 6. E.S.B. 18646/62.*
Fork Lift Trucks. June 26. E.S.B. 18619/62.*
Tractors. July 10. E.S.B. 18618/62.*

THAILAND

Forging and Upsetting Machine for State Railways of Thailand. July 23. E.S.B. 19024/62.
Office Machinery; Air Conditioner for Thai Technical and Economic Cooperation. July 9. E.S.B. 19025/62/A.I.D.
Cable for The Provincial Electricity Authority. June 26. E.S.B. 19032/62.
Copper Cable and Conductor for Metropolitan Electricity Authority. July 10. E.S.B. 19029/62/D.L.F.

TURKEY

Miscellaneous Machinery and Equipment for Turkiya Ytong Sanayii AS. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 18558/D.L.F./62.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Autotransformer for Bureau of Reclamation. Closing date June 26. E.S.B. 18648.*

(Continued on next page)

Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

Agency and Export Opportunities, Market Surveys, Etc.

Further details of the items referred to below are contained in recent issues of the Export Service Bulletin, or Supplement, copies of which can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1, on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy. The reference number should be quoted in all inquiries.

Australia
Agency inquiry for prints for calendars. (E.S.B. 17595/62.)
Inquiry for domestic electric appliances; electric clocks; hair dryers; door chimes; spray guns. (E.S.B. 11195/62.)
Inquiry for industrial instruments; electronic control equipment. (E.S.B. 17745/62.)
Manufacture under licence – pharmaceuticals and veterinary products. (E.S.B. 18543/62.)
Reference to the special advisory authority (C.R.E. 3779/62.)

Burma
Inquiry for hotel equipment. (E.S.B. 18236/62.)
Manufacture under licence – vehicle piston rings; brake linings; storage batteries. (E.S.B. 18402/62.)
Market report on hand tools. (E.S.B. 16837/62.)

Canada
Agency inquiry for chemicals. (E.S.B. 18491/62.)
Agency inquiry for hoists. (E.S.B. 15561/62.)
Inquiry for contact cement. (E.S.B. 18842/62.)
Inquiry for piece-goods; upholstery supplies and fabrics. (E.S.B. 18282/62.)
Inquiry for re-rolled rail steel. (E.S.B. 17999/62.)
Inquiry for cinematographic apparatus. (E.S.B. 18872/62.)
Inquiry for toy trains. (E.S.B. 16289/62.)
Inquiry for fertilizer plant; pig iron plant. (E.S.B. 18411/62.)
Federal Government Contracts. (E.S.B. 2676/62.)

Ceylon
Inquiry for plant for manufacturing metal windows and doors. (E.S.B. 14294/62.)

Finland
Agency inquiry for glazed paper; pressed board. (E.S.B. 18234/62.)
Economic report, April, 1962. (C.R.E. 1100/62.)

France
Agency inquiry for vats. (E.S.B. 18723/62.)
Agency inquiry for foulards; clothing; hosiery. (E.S.B. 18532/62.)
Agency inquiry for automotive components; garage equipment. (E.S.B. 18544/62.)
Agency inquiry for packaging, stationery. (E.S.B. 18561/62.)
Agency inquiry for cheese. (E.S.B. 18553/62.)
Inquiry for builders' supplies; sealing compounds. (E.S.B. 18557/62.)
Inquiry for toys and games. (E.S.B. 18525/62.)

Germany (Federal Republic)
Agency inquiry for machine tools. (E.S.B. 18257/62.)
Agency inquiry for worsted piece goods. (E.S.B. 18546/62.)
Agency inquiry for textiles. (E.S.B. 18732/62.)
Agency inquiry for electrical cables; control valves; brake-magnets. (E.S.B. 18550/62.)
Market report on pharmaceuticals. (E.S.B. 15031/62.)
Trade Fair Quotas. (C.R.E. 158/62.)

Honduras (Republic of)
Inquiry for electric lamps and bulbs; fans; irons; wiring; sockets; plugs. (E.S.B. 7729/62.)

India
Economic report for 1961. (C.R.E. 2220/G.)

Iraq
Economic report, March/April 1962. (C.R.E. 687/G.)

Israel
Inquiry for tea; packaging machinery. (E.S.B. 18818/62.)

Italy
Agency inquiry for insulation materials; accessories for refrigerators; chemicals. (E.S.B. 18552/62.)
Agency inquiry for aluminium foil. (E.S.B. 2137/62.)
Inquiry for wood products; plastics materials. (E.S.B. 18436/62.)

Kenya
Inquiry for aluminium metallic paint. (E.S.B. 18524/62.)

Lebanon
Inquiry for yarns. (E.S.B. 18482/62.)

Luxembourg
Inquiry for folding doors; metal windows; floor and wall coverings. (E.S.B. 18214/62.)

Muscat and Oman (The Sultanate of)
Market report on tinned, bottled and packed foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 15015/62.)

Netherlands
Agency inquiry for electrical equipment. (E.S.B. 18708/62.)
Economic report, April 1962. (C.R.E. 3476/G.)

Pakistan
Economic report, January – March 1962. (C.R.E. 1315/60.)

Philippines
Inquiry for diesel engines. (E.S.B. 18758/62.)

Portuguese East Africa
Economic report, January – March 1962. (C.R.E. 4282/G.)

Rhodesia and Nyasaland
Agency inquiry for railway equipment; machinery. (E.S.B. 18451/62.)

Spain
Joint venture – agricultural machinery; metallurgical products; chemicals. (E.S.B. 18522/62).
Inquiry for automatic mechanical foundry equipment; agricultural machinery. (E.S.B. 18440/62.)
Economic report, April 1962. (C.R.E. 2223/62.)

Sweden
Inquiry for chemicals and equipment for metal finishing. (E.S.B. 18575/62.)
Inquiry for screws; stainless domestic articles; small castings; hand and machine tools. (E.S.B. 5451/62.)

Switzerland
Agency inquiry for electric cow-milking machinery. (E.S.B. 18773/62.)

Turkey
Economic report, April 1962. (C.R.E. 152/62.)

United States of America
Inquiry for linoleum knives and trowels; knife blades. (E.S.B. 18247/62.)
Inquiry for alternators. (E.S.B. 18734/62.)
Inquiry for cellulose film; plastics; bolts and lock nuts; aluminium sheets; steel sheets. (E.S.B. 16267/62.)
Inquiry for automotive parts. (E.S.B. 16085/62.)
Inquiry for dehydrated herbs. (E.S.B. 18292/62.)
Inquiry for hardware; tools; hand tools; vices; wrenches – further information. (E.S.B. 15744/62.)
Manufacture under licence – precision valves; pumps; electro-mechanical products. (E.S.B. 18571/62.)
Economic report, April, 1962. (C.R.E. 870/62.)

Venezuela
Economic report, January – March 1962. (C.R.E. 2475/G.)

Marketing in Europe

A booklet entitled 'Marketing in Europe' has been publisheed by the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising. Copies free from the Institute, 44 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1.

A.B.C.M. Directory Supplement

The 1962 Supplement to the 'British Chemicals and Their Manufacturers' directory is now available. Copies from the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers, 86 Strand, London, W.C.2. Free.

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Manchester	CENtral 8951	Ipswich	55051
Manchester Airport	MERcury 3225	Leicester	29456
Southampton	25033	Stoke-on-Trent	47021
Birmingham	Midland 7451	Northampton...	34422
Birmingham Airport	Sheldon 5217	Nottingham	53288

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Tariff, Customs, Import and Other Regulations in Overseas Countries

Registered Trade Mark (rtm) Goods in Overseas Tariff Lists

THE LISTS OF TARIFF, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be prefixed by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

UNITED STATES

Reductions in Import Duties (IV)

THE FOLLOWING is the final instalment of the list of items on which United States import duties are being reduced. Earlier instalments appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 25, pages 1189-93, June 1, pages 1248-57, and June 8, pages 1299-1308. Column A shows the rate of duty becoming effective this year (probably on July 1) and Column B the rate which will come into force a year later. Where no rate is shown in Column B, there will be only a single reduction. Where two rates are shown in Column B, the reduction is to be made in three stages and the rate marked with an asterisk will not come into effect until two years after the initial reduction, i.e. in 1964.

Tariff paragraph	Description of Products	Rates of Duty		
		Present	New	
			A	B
1501 (a)	Yarn, slivers, rovings, wick, rope, cord, cloth, tape, and tubing, of asbestos, or of asbestos and any other spinnable fibre, with or without wire, and all manufactures of any of the foregoing . .	10% *ad val.*	9% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*
1501 (c)	Asbestos shingles and articles in part of asbestos, if containing hydraulic cement or hydraulic cement and other material, not coated, impregnated, decorated, or coloured, in any manner (except pipes and tubes and fittings therefor) . .	0·3 cent per lb.	0·25 cent per lb	0·2 cent per lb.
1502	All the following, of whatever material composed, finished or unfinished, primarily designed for use in physical exercise (whether or not such exercise involves the element of sport), and not specially provided for:			
	Clubs, rackets, bats, golf tees, and other equipment, such as is ordinarily used in conjunction with any gloves or balls provided for in paragraph 1502, Tariff Act of 1930, not specially provided for:			
	Croquet mallets, field-hockey guards and sticks, polo mallets, soccer guards, table-tennis bats, and tennis nets . . .	10% *ad val.*	9% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*
	Ice skates, and parts thereof .	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
1503	Beads composed in chief value of synthetic resin . .	32% *ad val.*	28½% *ad val.*	26% *ad val.*
	Beads in imitation of precious or semi-precious stones of all kinds and shapes, and of whatever material composed (not including beads in imitation of pearls or beads composed wholly or in chief value of synthetic resin) .	19% *ad val.*	17% *ad val.*	15% *ad val.*
	Beads of ivory . . .	25% *ad val.*	22½% *ad val.*	20% *ad val.*
	Imitation solid pearl beads (not including iridescent), valued not over ½ cent per inch	45% *ad val.*	40½% *ad val.*	36% *ad val.*
	Spangles and beads, including bugles, not specially provided for	15% *ad val.*	13½% *ad val.*	12% *ad val.*
	Fabrics and articles not ornamented with beads, spangles, or bugles, nor embroidered, tamboured, appliqued, or scalloped, composed wholly or in chief value of beads or spangles (other than imitation pearl beads, beads in imitation of precious or semi-precious stones, and beads in chief value of synthetic resin):			
	Handbags wholly or in chief value of beads . .	25½% *ad val.*	22½% *ad val.*	20% *ad val.*
	Provided, That for the purpose only of applying the second proviso to paragraph 1503, Tariff Act of 1930, to the foregoing handbags, each rate of duty 'existing' (within the meaning of Section 350, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended) on July 1, 1958, shall be reduced to . .		90% of the rate 'existing' on July 1, 1958	80% of the rate 'existing' on July 1, 1958
1504 (a)	Braids, plaits, laces, and willow sheets or squares, composed wholly or in chief value of straw, chip, paper, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, rattan, real horsehair, cuba bark, or manila hemp, and braids and plaits, wholly or in chief value of ramie, all the foregoing suitable for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets, or hoods:			
	Containing a substantial part of rayon or other synthetic textile (but not wholly or in chief value thereof), and whether or not bleached, dyed, coloured, or stained:			
	Valued not over $1·75 per pound . . .	12 cents per lb. but not less than 12% nor more than 25% *ad val.*	11 cents per lb. but not less than 11% nor more than 22½% *ad val.*	10 cents per lb. but not less than 10% nor more than 20% *ad val.*
	Valued over $1·75 per pound . .	12% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
	Not containing a substantial part of rayon or other synthetic textile:			
	Bleached, dyed, coloured or stained . . .	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
	Other (except willow sheets and squares) . .	6% *ad val.*	5% *ad val.*	4% *ad val.*
1504 (b)	Hats, bonnets, and hoods, composed wholly or in chief value of straw, chip, paper, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, rattan, real horsehair, cuba bark, ramie, or manila hemp, whether wholly or partly manufactured:			
	Not blocked or trimmed:			
(1)	Not bleached, dyed, coloured, or stained (except hats and hoods wholly or in chief value of fibre of the *carludovica palmata*, commercially known as toquilla fibre or straw):			
	Wholly or in chief value of manila hemp, palm leaf or paper . .	15% *ad val.*	13½% *ad val.*	12% *ad val.*

(*Continued on next pa ge*)

United States (*Continued*)

Tariff paragraph	Description of Products	Rates of Duty		
		Present	New	
			A	B
	Other (except hats, bonnets, and hoods, composed wholly or in chief value of straw or ramie)	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
(2)	Bleached, coloured, dyed, or stained:			
	Wholly or in chief value of manila hemp, palm leaf or paper	15 cents per doz. and 15% *ad val.*	13·5 cents per doz. and 13½% *ad val.*	12 cents per doz. and 12½% *ad val.*
	Wholly or in chief value of straw or ramie	21 cents per doz. and 10½% *ad val.*	19 cents per doz. and 9% *ad val.*	18 cents per doz. and 8% *ad val.*
	Other	15 cents per doz. and 12½% *ad val.*	13·5 cents per doz. and 11% *ad val.*	12 cents per doz. and 10% *ad val.*
(4)	Sewed, whether or not blocked, trimmed, bleached, dyed, coloured or stained:			
	Wholly or in chief value of straw:			
	Not blocked or trimmed	82·12 per doz. and 21% *ad val.*	81·91 per doz. and 19% *ad val.*	81·70 per doz. and 17% *ad val.*
	Blocked or trimmed:			
	Valued under $15 per dozen	82·35 per doz. and 20% *ad val.*	82·11 per doz. and 18% *ad val.*	81·88 per doz. and 16% *ad val.*
	Valued $15 or more per dozen	82 per doz. and 15% *ad val.*	81·80 per doz. and 13½% *ad val.*	81·60 per doz. and 12% *ad val.*
	Not wholly or in chief value of straw	81·50 per doz. and 25% *ad val.*	81·35 per doz. and 22½% *ad val.*	81·20 per doz. and 20% *ad val.*
1505	Hats, bonnets, and hoods, wholly or in chief value of any braid not provided for in paragraph 1504, Tariff Act of 1930, if such braid is composed of a substantial part of rayon or other synthetic textile, but not wholly or in chief value thereof; all the foregoing, blocked, trimmed, or sewed, whether or not bleached, dyed, coloured, or stained	45% *ad val.*	40½% *ad val.*	36% *ad val.*
1506	Tooth brushes, whether or not the handles or backs thereof are composed wholly or in chief value of any product provided for in paragraph 31, Tariff Act of 1930	1 cent each and 21% *ad val.*	0·9 cent each and 19% *ad val.*	0·8 cent each and 17% *ad val.*
	Toilet brushes (not including tooth brushes), not ornamented, mounted, or fitted with gold, silver, or platinum, or wholly or partly plated with gold, silver, or platinum, whether or not enamelled:			
	With handles or backs composed wholly or in chief value of any product provided for in paragraph 31, Tariff Act of 1930	1 cent each and 25% *ad val.*	0·9 cent each and 22½% *ad val.*	0·8 cent each and 20% *ad val.*
	Other:			
	Valued not over 40 cents each	1 cent each and 50% *ad val.*	0·9 cent each and 45% *ad val.*	0·8 cent each and 40% *ad val.*
	Valued over 40 cents each	1 cent each and 12½% *ad val.*	0·9 cent each and 11% *ad val.*	0·8 cent each and 10% *ad val.*
	Brushes, not specially provided for:			
	Paint, including artists'	25% *ad val.*	22½% *ad val.*	20% *ad val.*
	Other	35% *ad val.*	31½% *ad val.*	28% *ad val.*
	Hair pencils in quills or otherwise	1 cent each, but not less than 10% nor more than 20% *ad val.*	0·9 cent each, but not less than 9% nor more than 18% *ad val.*	0·8 cent each, but not less than 8% nor more than 16% *ad val.*
1509	Buttons of vegetable ivory, finished or partly finished	0·625 cent per line per gross and 12½% *ad val.*	0·56 cent per line per gross and 11% *ad val.*	0·5 cent per line per gross and 10% *ad val.*
1510	Button moulds or blanks and parts of buttons, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for	45% *ad val.*	40½% *ad val.*	36% *ad val.*
	Collar and cuff buttons and studs, composed wholly of bone, mother-of-pearl, ivory, vegetable ivory, or agate	19% *ad val.*	17% *ad val.*	15% *ad val.*
	Buttons, not specially provided for:			
	Wholly or in chief value of any compound of casein and valued over 60 cents per gross	19% *ad val.*	17% *ad val.*	15% *ad val.*
	Commonly known as Roman pearl; fancy, with a fish-scale or similar to fish-scale finish; wholly or in chief value of wood; or wholly or in part of textile material	19% *ad val.*	17% *ad val.*	15% *ad val.*
	Wholly or in chief value of glass	22½% *ad val.*	20% *ad val.*	18% *ad val.*
	Other (except horn or composition horn buttons and value of any compound of casein)	25% *ad val.*	22½% *ad val.*	20% *ad val.*
1511	Cork bark, cut into squares, cubes, or quarters	8 cents per lb.	7 cents per lb.	6 cents per lb.
	Cork tile in the rough or partly or wholly finished, over ⅛ inch in thickness	5 cents per lb.	4·5 cents per lb.	4 cents per lb.
	Stoppers:			
	Over ⅞ inch in diameter measured at the larger end:			
	Wholly or in chief value of natural cork bark	25 cents per lb.	22·5 cents per lb.	20 cents per lb.
	Wholly or in chief value of artificial, composition, or compressed cork	10 cents per lb.	9 cents per lb.	8 cents per lb.
	Not over ⅞ inch in diameter, measured at the larger end:			
	Wholly or in chief value of natural cork bark	31 cents per lb.	28 cents per lb.	25 cents per lb.
	Wholly or in chief value of artificial, composition, or compressed cork	12½ cents per lb.	11 cents per lb.	10 cents per lb.
	Perforated or hollow corks, commonly or commercially known as shell corks	75 cents per lb.	67·5 cents per lb.	60 cents per lb.
	Perforated cork penholder grips	82 per lb.	81·80 per lb.	81·60 per lb.
	Discs, wafers, and washers, ⅜ inch or less in thickness, made from natural cork bark	25 cents per lb.	22·5 cents per lb.	20 cents per lb.
	Cork, commonly or commercially known as artificial, composition, or compressed cork, in the rough and not further advanced than slabs, blocks, planks, rods, sticks, or similar forms	10 cents per lb.	9 cents per lb.	8 cents per lb.
	Manufactures wholly or in chief value of cork bark or cork, not specially provided for	45% *ad val.*	40½% *ad val.*	36% *ad val.*
1512	Dice, dominoes, draughts, chessmen, and billiard, pool, and bagatelle balls, and poker chips, of ivory, bone, or other material	25% *ad val.*	22½% *ad val.*	20% *ad val.*
1513	Dolls composed wholly or in chief value of china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthenware, or stoneware (except dolls composed in any part, however small, of any of the laces, fabrics, embroideries, or other materials or articles provided for in paragraph 1529 (a), Tariff Act of 1930)	35% *ad val.*	31½% *ad val.*	30% *ad val.*
	Parts of dolls (including clothing not composed in any part, however small, of any of the laces, fabrics, embroideries, or other materials provided for in paragraph 1529 (a), Tariff Act of 1930, but not including parts wholly or in chief value of any product provided for in paragraph 31 of such Act), and doll heads	35% *ad val.*	31½% *ad val.*	30% *ad val.*
	Toy books without reading matter (not counting as reading matter any printing on removable pages) other than letters, numerals, or descriptive words, bound or unbound, and parts thereof	35% *ad val.*	31½% *ad val.*	28% *ad val.*

United States (*Continued*)

Tariff paragraph	Description of Products	Rates of Duty		
		Present	New	
			A	B
	Toys, not specially provided for:			
	Stuffed animal figures not having a spring mechanism:			
	Not over 6 inches high and valued at 35 cents or more each, or			
	Over 6 but not over 11 inches high and valued at $1 or more each, or			
	Over 11 but not over 14 inches high and valued at $2 or more each, or			
	Over 14 inches high and valued at $3·50 or more each	22% *ad val.*	20% *ad val.*	18% *ad val.*
	Other	35% *ad val.*	31½% *ad val.*	28% *ad val.*
	Figures or images of animate objects, wholly or in chief value of metal (except those not having any movable member or part and valued 21 cents or more per pound; and except those having any movable member or part, but not having a spring mechanism, and valued 30 cents or more per pound)	30% *ad val.*	27% *ad val.*	24% *ad val.*
1514	All papers, cloths, and combinations of paper and cloth, wholly or partly coated with artificial or natural abrasives, or with a combination of artificial and natural abrasives; all the foregoing not containing more than 0·1% of vanadium, or over 0·2% of tungsten, molybdenum, boron, tantalum, columbium or niobium, or uranium, or more than 0·3% of chromium	8½% *ad val.*	7½% *ad val.*	6½% *ad val.*
1516	Wind matches and all matches in books or folders or having a stained, dyed, or coloured stem or stick	21% *ad val.*	19% *ad val.*	18% *ad val.*
	Wax matches	10% *ad val.*	9% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*
	Match splints	1 cent per 1,000	0·75 cent per 1,000	0·5 cent per 1,000
	Tapers consisting of a wick coated with an inflammable substance, night lights, fusees, and time-burning chemical signals, by whatever name known	40% *ad val.*	36% *ad val.*	32% *ad val.*
1517	Blasting caps, containing not more than one gram charge of explosive	$2·25 per 1,000	$2·02 per 1,000	$1·80 per 1,000
	Cartridges and empty cartridge shells	30% *ad val.*	27% *ad val.*	25% *ad val.*
	Percussion caps	15% *ad val.*	13½% *ad val.*	12% *ad val.*
1518 (a)	Feathers and downs, on the skin or otherwise, dressed, coloured, or otherwise advanced or manufactured in any manner, including quilts of down and other manufactures of down	17% *ad val.*	15½% *ad val.*	14% *ad val.*
	Feather dusters	17% *ad val.*	15½% *ad val.*	14% *ad val.*
	Artificial or ornamental feathers suitable for use as millinery ornaments	17% *ad val.*	15½% *ad val.*	14% *ad val.*
	Artificial or ornamental fruits, vegetables, grasses, grains, leaves, flowers, stems, or parts thereof, when composed wholly or in chief value of any material other than yarns, threads, filaments, tinsel wire, lame, bullions, metal threads, beads, bugles, spangles, rayon or other synthetic textile, feathers, or paper and not specially provided for	35% *ad val.*	31½% *ad val.*	28% *ad val.*
	Natural grasses, grains, leaves, plants, shrubs, herbs, trees, and parts thereof, not specially provided for, when bleached	21% *ad val.*	19% *ad val.*	17% *ad val.*
	Boas, boutonnieres, wreaths, and all articles not specially provided for, composed wholly or in chief value of any of the feathers, flowers, leaves, or other materials mentioned in the duty provisions of paragraph 1518, Tariff Act of 1930, if the material is:			
	Artificial or ornamental fruits, vegetables, grasses, grains, leaves, flowers, stems or parts thereof when composed wholly or in chief value of any material other than yarns, threads, filaments, tinsel wire, lame, bullions, metal threads, beads, bugles, spangles, rayon or other synthetic textile, feathers, or paper and not specially provided for	35% *ad val.*	31½% *ad val.*	28% *ad val.*
	Feathers	17% *ad val.*	15½% *ad val.*	14% *ad val.*
	Natural grasses, grains, leaves, plants, shrubs, herbs, trees, or parts thereof, not specially provided for, and if such component material of chief value is:			
	Bleached	30% *ad val.*	27% *ad val.*	24% *ad val.*
	Coloured, dyed, painted or chemically treated (but not bleached)	32% *ad val.*	28½% *ad val.*	25½% *ad val.*
1519 (a)	Dressed furs and dressed fur skins (except silver or black fox):			
	Beaver, caracul and Persian lamb, chinchilla, ermine, fisher, fitch, fox, kolinsky, leopard, lynx, marten, mink, nutria, ocelet, otter, pony, raccoon, sable, and wolf:			
	Dyed	10% *ad val.*	9% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*
	Not dyed	7½% *ad val.*	6½% *ad val.*	5½% *ad val.*
	Coney and rabbit, not dyed	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
	Other (except coney, dog, goat, kid, lamb, sheep, rabbit, and hare):			
	Dyed	15% *ad val.*	13½% *ad val.*	12% *ad val.*
	Not dyed	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
1519 (b)	Manufactures of fur (except silver or black fox), further advanced than dressing, prepared for use as material whether or not joined or sewed together (but not including plates, mats, strips, linings, and crosses), if dyed	25% *ad val.*	22½% *ad val.*	20% *ad val.*
1519 (e)	Wearing apparel (not including fur collars, fur cuffs, or fur trimmings), wholly or in chief value of fur (except silver or black fox), not specially provided for	25% *ad val.*	22½% *ad val.*	20% *ad val.*
	Articles, wholly or partly manufactured (except wearing apparel, but including fur collars, fur cuffs, and fur trimmings), wholly or in chief value of fur (except silver or black fox), not specially provided for	21% *ad val.*	19% *ad val.*	17% *ad val.*
	NOTE: The term 'silver or black fox' is used in this item in the sense of the definition of that term in paragraph 1519 (f), Tariff Act of 1930.			
1521	Fans of all kinds, except common palm-leaf fans	21% *ad val.*	19% *ad val.*	17% *ad val.*
1522	Gun wads other than those wholly or in chief value of hair felt	20% *ad val.*	18% *ad val.*	16% *ad val.*
1523	Human hair, raw, or cleaned or commercially known as drawn, but not manufactured	10% *ad val.*	9% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*
	Manufactures of human hair or of which human hair is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for (except nets and nettings)	17½% *ad val.*	15½% *ad val.*	14% *ad val.*
1525	Haircloth (including haircloth known as 'hair seating'), wholly or in chief value of horsehair, not specially provided for	35% *ad val.*	31½% *ad val.*	28% *ad val.*
	Hair felt, made wholly or in chief value of animal hair, not specially provided for	10% *ad val.*	9% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*
	Manufactures of hair felt, not specially provided for	10% *ad val.*	9% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*
	Cloths and all other manufactures of every description, wholly or in chief value of cattle hair, goat hair, or horsehair, not specially provided for	34% *ad val.*	30½% *ad val.*	27% *ad val.*

(*Continued on next page*)

United States (*Continued*)

Tariff paragraph	Description of Products	Rates of Duty		
		Present	New	
			A	B
1526 (a)	Hats, caps, bonnets, and hoods, for men's or boys' wear, trimmed or untrimmed, including bodies, hoods, plateaux, forms, or shapes, for hats or bonnets; composed wholly or in chief value of fur of the rabbit, beaver, or other animals, valued over $30 per dozen	$6·80 per doz. and 10½% *ad val.*	$6·12 per doz. and 9% *ad val.*	$5·50 per doz. and 8% *ad val.*
1526 (b)	Men's silk or opera hats, in chief value of silk	$1 each and 20% *ad val.*	90 cents each and 18% *ad val.*	80 cents each and 16% *ad val.*
1527 (a)	Jewellery, commonly or commercially so known, finished or unfinished (including parts thereof):			
(1)	Composed wholly or in chief value of gold or platinum, or of which the metal part is wholly or in chief value of gold or platinum	30% *ad val.*	27% *ad val.*	24% *ad val.*
1527 (c)	Articles valued above 20 cents per dozen pieces, designed to be worn on apparel or carried on or about or attached to the person, such as and including buckles, cardcases, chains, cigar cases, cigar cutters, cigar holders, cigar lighters, cigarette cases, cigarette holders, coin holders, collar, cuff, and dress buttons, combs, match boxes, mesh bags and purses, millinery, military and hair ornaments, pins, powder cases, stamp cases, vanity cases, watch bracelets, and like articles; all the foregoing and parts thereof, finished or unfinished:			
(2)	Wholly or in chief value of metal other than gold or platinum, whether or not enamelled, washed, covered, or plated (including rolled gold plate), or (if not composed in chief value of metal and if not dutiable under clause (1) of paragraph 1527 (c), Tariff Act of 1930) set with and in chief value of precious or semi-precious stones, pearls, cameos, coral, amber, imitation precious or semi-precious stones, or imitation pearls:			
	Cigarette cases, compacts, powder and vanity cases, and parts thereof, valued not over $5 per dozen pieces or parts	55% *ad val.*	49½% *ad val.*	44% *ad val.*
1528	Diamonds, coral, rubies, cameos, and other precious and semi-precious stones, cut but not set, and suitable for use in the manufacture of jewellery:			
	Diamonds weighing not over ½ carat	10% *ad val.*	9% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*
	Synthetic diamonds, synthetic rubies, and other synthetic precious or semi-precious stones	10% *ad val.*	9% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*
	Imitation precious stones, not cut or faceted; imitation semi-precious stones not faceted; and imitation jet buttons, cut, polished, or faceted	25½% *ad val.*	22½% *ad val.*	20% *ad val.*
	Imitation precious stones, cut or faceted, and imitation semi-precious stones, faceted	9% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*	7% *ad val.*
	Imitation solid pearls (not including iridescent) valued not over ½ cent per inch, unpierced, pierced or partially pierced, loose, or mounted, of whatever shape, colour, or design	45% *ad val.*	40½% *ad val.*	36% *ad val.*
1529 (a)	All-overs, edgings, flouncings, flutings, fringes, galloons, gimps, insertings, neck rufflings, ornaments, quillings, ruchings, trimmings, and tuckings; all the foregoing provided for in sub-division [2] of paragraph 1529 (a):			
	Wholly or in chief value of beads, bugles or spangles	42½% *ad val.*	38% *ad val.*	34% *ad val.*
	NOTE: Each reference in any item 1529 (a) in this Schedule to a numbered sub-division of paragraph 1529 (a) is to the indicated sub-division of the matter representing paragraph 1529 (a), Tariff Act of 1930, as modified, as set forth in the original edition of the publication of the U.S. Tariff Commission entitled 'United States Import Duties (1958)'.			
	Articles (including fabrics), figured or plain, made on a lace or net machine, and provided for in sub-division [3] of paragraph 1529 (a):			
	Nets and nettings, not embroidered:			
	Made on a bobbinet machine and wholly or in chief value of:			
	Cotton, having per square inch:			
	Under 225 holes	50% *ad val.*	45% *ad val.*	40% *ad val.*
	225 or more holes	30% *ad val.*	27% *ad val.*	24% *ad val.*
	Rayon or other synthetic textile	30% *ad val.*	27% *ad val.*	24% *ad val.*
	Silk	30% *ad val.*	27% *ad val.*	24% *ad val.*
	Other material	45% *ad val.*	40½% *ad val.*	36% *ad val.*
	Made on other than a bobbinet machine:			
	Wholly or in chief value value of cotton, silk, or rayon or other synthetic textile	38% *ad val.*	34% *ad val.*	30% *ad val.*
	Other	45% *ad val.*	40½% *ad val.*	36% *ad val.*
	Articles (including fabrics), ornamented:			
	Provided for in sub-division [6] of paragraph 1529 (a):			
	Wholly or in chief value of vegetable fibre other than cotton:			
	Damask napkins and damask table cloths	38% *ad val.*	34% *ad val.*	30% *ad val.*
	Pillowcases and sheets	45% *ad val.*	40½% *ad val.*	36% *ad val.*
	Other	50% *ad val.*	45% *ad val.*	40% *ad val.*
	Wholly or in chief value of of beads, bugles, and spangles	42½% *ad val.*	38% *ad val.*	34% *ad val.*
	Articles (including fabrics) wholly or in part of any product provided for in paragraph 1529 (a):			
	Provided for in sub-division [12] of paragraph 1529 (a):			
	Articles other than wearing apparel, in part but not wholly of handmade lace and containing no machine-made product provided for in paragraph 1529 (a), Tariff Act of 1930:			
	If none of the lace is over 2 inches wide (except articles wholly or in chief value of cotton)	50% *ad val.*	45% *ad val.*	40% *ad val.*
	Other:			
	Valued not over $50 per pound (except articles wholly or in chief value of cotton)	50% *ad val.*	45% *ad val.*	40% *ad val.*
	Valued over $50 but under $150 per pound	30% *ad val.*	27% *ad val.*	24% *ad val.*
	Provided for in sub-division [14] of paragraph 1529 (a):			
	Articles other than wearing apparel, in part of machine-made lace, and wholly or in chief value of vegetable fibre other than cotton	50% *ad val.*	45% *ad val.*	40% *ad val.*

United States (*Continued*)

Tariff paragraph	Description of Products	Rates of Duty		
		Present	New	
			A	B
1529 (a) (*cont.*)	Bonnets, hats, and hoods, not crocheted or knit, wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile and wholly or in part of braids suitable for making or ornamenting bonnets, hats, or hoods, but not in part of lace or of material which is ornamented; all the foregoing provided for in sub-division [14a] of paragraph 1529 (a)	45% *ad val.*	40½% *ad val.*	36% *ad val.*
	Braids (including braids or bandings made wholly or in part of braids), suitable for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets, or hoods, loom woven and ornamented in the process of weaving, or made by hand or on a lace, knitting, or braiding machine, composed wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile, or of yarn, filaments, threads, or filaments other than cotton:			
	Valued under $1·60 per pound	$1 per lb., but not over 90% *ad val.*	90 cents per lb., but not over 81% *ad val.*	80 cents per lb., but not over 72% *ad val.*
	Valued $1·60 or more per pound	50 cents per lb., but not less than 22½% *ad val.*	45 cents per lb., but not less than 20% *ad val.*	40 cents per lb., but not less than 18% *ad val.*
	Lace and lace articles, made by hand or on a braiding, knitting, lace, or net machine:			
	Provided for in sub-division [25] of paragraph 1529 (a):			
	Made full gauge on a Levers (including go-through) machine of 12 point or finer, whether or not embroidered:			
	Wholly or in chief value of cotton and made with independent beams	35% *ad val.*	31½% *ad val.*	28% *ad val.*
	Wholly or in chief value of silk	35% *ad val.*	31½% *ad val.*	28% *ad val.*
	Wholly or in chief value or rayon or other synthetic textile	45% *ad val.*	40½% *ad val.*	36% *ad val.*
	Provided for in sub-division [27] of paragraph 1529 (a):			
	Made wholly by hand without the use of any machine-made product provided for in paragraph 1529 (a), Tariff Act of 1930:			
	Over 2 inches wide and valued per pound:			
	Not over $50:			
	Wholly or in chief value of vegetable fibre other than cotton	38% *ad val.*	34% *ad val.*	30% *ad val.*
	Wholly or in chief value of other material except cotton	50% *ad val.*	45% *ad val.*	40% *ad val.*
	Over $50 but under $150	30% *ad val.*	27% *ad val.*	24% *ad val.*
	Not over 2 inches wide and not wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fibre	50% *ad val.*	45% *ad val.*	40% *ad val.*
	Lace window curtains not wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fibre, provided for in sub-division [28] of paragraph 1529(a)	90% *ad val.*	76½% *ad val.*	63% *ad val.* •50% *ad val.*
	Veils and veilings, made on a lace or net machine, whether or not embroidered, provided for in sub-division [29] of paragraph 1529 (a):			
	Wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile or of silk	32½% *ad val.*	29% *ad val.*	26% *ad val.*
	Other	45% *ad val.*	40½% *ad val.*	36% *ad val.*
1529 (b)	Handkerchiefs, wholly or in part of lace, and handkerchiefs embroidered (whether with a plain or fancy initial, monogram, or otherwise, and whether or not the embroidery is on a scalloped edge), tamboured, appliqued, or from which threads have been omitted, drawn, punched, or cut, and with threads introduced after weaving to finish or ornament the openwork, not including one row of straight hemstitching adjoining the hem; all the foregoing, finished or unfinished, of whatever material composed:			
	Wholly or in chief value of vegetable fibre other than cotton, containing handmade lace or embroidered or ornamented in any part by hand, and made with handmade or hand rolled hems, or valued over 70 cents per dozen	4 cents each and 40% *ad val.*	3·6 cents each and 36% *ad val.*	3·2 cents each and 32% *ad val.*
	Wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile:			
	Valued not over 70 cents per dozen:			
	Made with hand rolled or handmade hems	2 cents each and 20% *ad val.*	1·8 cents each and 18% *ad val.*	1·6 cents each and 16% *ad val.*
	Valued over 70 cents per dozen	2 cents each and 20% *ad val.*	1·8 cents each and 18% *ad val.*	1·6 cents each and 16% *ad val.*
1530 (a)	Buffalo hides and skins (except hides and skins of the India water buffalo imported to be used in the manufacture of rawhide articles), raw or uncured, or dried, salted, or pickled	4% *ad val.*	3% *ad val.*	2% *ad val.*
1530 (b)	Leather (except leather provided for in sub-division (d) of paragraph 1530, Tariff Act of 1930), made from hides or skins of cattle of the bovine species:			
(4)	Side upper leather (including grains and splits), patent leather, and leather made from calf or kip skins, rough, partly finished, or finished, or cut or wholly or partly manufactured into uppers, vamps, or any forms or shapes suitable for conversion into boots, shoes, or footwear:			
	Patent leather (except genuine patent leather), not cut into uppers, vamps, or any forms or shapes suitable for conversion into boots, shoes, or footwear	7½% *ad val.*	6½% *ad val.*	5½% *ad val.*
(6)	Leather to be used in the manufacture of footballs, basket balls, soccer balls, or medicine balls	15% *ad val.*	13½% *ad val.*	12% *ad val.*
1530 (c)	Leather (except leather provided for in sub-division (d) of paragraph 1530, Tariff Act of 1930), made from hides or skins of animals (including fish, reptiles, and birds, but not including cattle of the bovine species), in the rough, in the white, crust, or russet, partly finished, or finished:			
	Chamois (except oil-tanned), garment or glove, made from lamb or sheep skins	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*

(*Continued on next page*)

United States (*Continued*)

Tariff paragraph	Description of Products	Rates of Duty		
		Present	New	
			A	B
	Made from skins other than goat, kid, lamb, sheep, pig, or reptile skins, and except all garment or glove leather and rough-tanned walrus leather	15% *ad val.*	13½% *ad val.*	12% *ad val.*
	Vegetable-tanned rough leather made from sheep skins (including those commercially known as India-tanned sheep skins)	10% *ad val.*	9% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*
1530 (e)	Boots, shoes, or other footwear (including athletic or sporting boots and shoes), made wholly or in chief value of leather, not specially provided for:			
	Turn or turned (except boots and shoes), if women's, misses', infants' or children's	17% *ad val.*	15½% *ad val.*	14% *ad val.*
	Boots, shoes, or other footwear (including athletic or sporting boots and shoes), the uppers and soles of which are in chief value of wool felt	17½% *ad val.*	15½% *ad val.*	14% *ad val.*
1531	Bags, baskets, belts, satchels, cardcases, pocketbooks, jewel boxes, portfolios, and other boxes and cases, not jewellery, wholly or in chief value of leather or parchment, and manufactures of leather, rawhide, or parchment, or of which leather, rawhide, or parchment is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for (not including any article permanently fitted and furnished with travelling, bottle, drinking, dining or luncheon, sewing, manicure, and similar sets):			
	Coin purses, change purses, billfolds, bill cases, bill rolls, bill purses, bank-note cases, currency cases, money cases, card-cases, licence cases, pass cases, passport cases, letter cases, and similar flat leather goods:			
	Composed wholly or in chief value of reptile leather	17½% *ad val.*	15½% *ad val.*	14% *ad val.*
	Other	20% *ad val.*	18% *ad val.*	16% *ad val.*
	Leads, leashes, collars, muzzles, and similar dog equipment; and wearing apparel (except belts and buckles):			
	Composed wholly or in chief value of reptile leather	17½% *ad val.*	15½% *ad val.*	14% *ad val.*
	Other	15% *ad val.*	13½% *ad val.*	12% *ad val.*
	Straps and strops	17½% *ad val.*	15½% *ad val.*	14% *ad val.*
	Other (except bags, baskets, belts, buckles, satchels, pocketbooks, jewel boxes, portfolios, straps and strops, and boxes and cases, not jewellery):			
	Composed wholly or in chief value of reptile leather	17½% *ad val.*	15½% *ad val.*	14% *ad val.*
	Other	10½% *ad val.*	9½% *ad val.*	8½% *ad val.*
1534	Gas, kerosene, or alcohol mantles, and mantles not specially provided for, treated with chemicals or metallic oxides, wholly or partly manufactured	34% *ad val.*	30½% *ad val.*	27% *ad val.*
1535	Parts of fishing reels, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for	34% *ad val.*	30½% *ad val.*	27% *ad val.*
1536	Manufactures of wax (other than beeswax), or of which wax (other than beeswax) is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for	8½% *ad val.*	7½% *ad val.*	6½% *ad val.*
1537 (a)	Manufactures wholly or in chief value of raffia, not specially provided for	10½% *ad val.*	9½% *ad val.*	8½% *ad val.*
	Manufactures of bone, grass, sea grass, horn, quills, straw, weeds, or whalebone, or of which these substances or any of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
1537 (b)	Manufactures of india rubber or gutta percha, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for:			
	Nursing nipples, and pacifiers	10½% *ad val.*	9% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*
	Hose and tubing, suitable for conducting gases or liquids:			
	Having at any point an inside diameter under ¾ inch	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
	Other	10% *ad val.*	9% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*
	Packing, gaskets, and valves	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
	Tyres	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
	Moulded insulators and insulating materials, wholly or partly manufactured, composed wholly or in chief value of rubber or gutta percha	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
1537 (c)	Combs of whatever material composed, except combs wholly of metal, not specially provided for:			
	Valued not over $4·50 per gross:			
	Wholly of compounds of cellulose	0·5 cent each and 15% *ad val.*	0·45 cent each and 13½% *ad val.*	0·4 cent each and 12% *ad val.*
	Wholly of rubber	0·85 cent each and 21% *ad val.*	0·75 cent each and 19% *ad val.*	0·65 cent each and 17% *ad val.*
	Other	0·5 cent each and 12½% *ad val.*	0·45 cent each and 11% *ad val.*	0·4 cent each and 10% *ad val.*
	Valued over $4·50 per gross:			
	Wholly of compounds of cellulose	1 cent each and 20% *ad val.*	0·9 cent each and 18% *ad val.*	0·8 cent each and 16% *ad val.*
	Wholly of rubber	1·7 cent each and 30% *ad val.*	1·5 cent each and 27% *ad val.*	1·4 cent each and 24% *ad val.*
	Other	2·5 cents each and 17% *ad val.*	2·25 cents each and 15½% *ad val.*	2 cents each and 14% *ad val.*
1538	Manufactures of ivory or of which ivory is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for	15% *ad val.*	13½% *ad val.*	12% *ad val.*
1539 (b)	Laminated products (whether or not provided for elsewhere in the Tariff Act of 1930 than in paragraph 1539 (b) thereof) of which any synthetic resin or resin-like substance is the chief binding agent:			
	Rods, tubes, blocks, strips, blanks, or other forms (except sheets or plates)	21 cents per lb. and 17% *ad val.*	19 cents per lb. and 15½% *ad val.*	17 cents per lb. and 14% *ad val.*
	Sheets or plates	6·25 cents per lb. and 10½% *ad val.*	5·6 cents per lb. and 9½% *ad val.*	5 cents per lb. and 9% *ad val.*
1541 (a)	Musical instruments and parts thereof, not specially provided for:			
	Bows for stringed instruments, and parts of such bows	17% *ad val.*	15½% *ad val.*	14% *ad val.*
	Parts of cup-mouthpiece brass-winds	25½% *ad val.*	22½% *ad val.*	20% *ad val.*
	Parts for accordions and concertinas	17% *ad val.*	15½% *ad val.*	14% *ad val.*
	Harmonicas and parts thereof	17% *ad val.*	15½% *ad val.*	14% *ad val.*
	Organs and parts thereof	20% *ad val.*	18% *ad val.*	17% *ad val.*
	Piano accordions	17% *ad val.*	15½% *ad val.*	14% *ad val.*
	Concertinas and other accordions which are not piano accordions	20% *ad val.*	18% *ad val.*	16% *ad val.*
	Music boxes and parts thereof	20% *ad val.*	18% *ad val.*	16% *ad val.*
	Sets of tuned bells of the types known as chimes or peals, and parts thereof	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
	Pitch pipes, tuning forks, tuning hammers, and metronomes	17% *ad val.*	15½% *ad val.*	14% *ad val.*
	Pipe-organ player actions and parts thereof however provided for in paragraph 1541 (a), Tariff Act of 1930	15% *ad val.*	13½% *ad val.*	12% *ad val.*
	Cases for musical instruments	21% *ad val.*	19% *ad val.*	17% *ad val.*
	Chin rests for violins	17% *ad val.*	15½% *ad val.*	14% *ad val.*

United States (*Continued*)

Tariff paragraph	Description of Products	Rates of Duty		
		Present	New	
			A	B
	Bridges for fretted stringed instruments, not specially provided for	40% *ad val.*	36% *ad val.*	32% *ad val.*
	Strings for musical instruments, wholly or in part of catgut, other gut, oriental gut, or metal	17% *ad val.*	15½% *ad val.*	14% *ad val.*
	Tuning pins	43 cents per 1,000 and 15% *ad val.*	38·5 cents per 1,000 and 13½% *ad val.*	34 cents per 1,000 and 12% *ad val.*
1541 (b)	Violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses, of all sizes, wholly or partly manufactured or assembled, made after the year 1800	62·5 cents each and 17½% *ad val.*	56 cents each and 15½% *ad val.*	50 cents each and 14% *ad val.*
	Unassembled parts of any instrument described in the preceding item	20% *ad val.*	18% *ad val.*	16% *ad val.*
1541 (c)	Carillons:			
	Containing not over 34 bells, and parts thereof	17% *ad val.*	15½% *ad val.*	14% *ad val.*
	Containing over 34 bells, and parts thereof	8½% *ad val.*	7½% *ad val.*	6½% *ad val.*
1542	Phonographs, gramophones, graphophones, and similar articles, and parts thereof, not specially provided for:			
	Phonograph, gramophone, or graphophone records	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
	Other	15% *ad val.*	13½% *ad val.*	12% *ad val.*
	Needles for phonographs, gramophones, graphophones, or for similar articles	8 cents per 1,000 and 45% *ad val.*	7 cents per 1,000 and 40½% *ad val.*	6 cents per 1,000 and 36% *ad val.*
1543	Calendar rolls or bowls made wholly or in chief value of cotton, paper, husk, wool, or mixtures thereof, or stone of any nature, compressed between and held together by iron or steel heads or washers fastened to iron or steel mandrels or cores, suitable for use in calendering, embossing, mangling, or pressing operations	35% *ad val.*	31½% *ad val.*	28% *ad val.*
1546	Violin rosin	15% *ad val.*	13½% *ad val.*	12% *ad val.*
1547 (a) (1) (2) and (3)	Works of art, not specially provided for: Paintings in oil or water colours, pastels, pen and ink drawings, and copies, replicas, or reproductions of any of the same; statuary, sculptures, or copies, replicas, or reproductions thereof, valued at not less than $2·50; and etchings and engravings; all the foregoing	10% *ad val.*	9% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*
1547 (b)	Paintings in oil, mineral, water, or other colours, pastels, and drawings and sketches in pen and ink, pencil, or water colour, any of the foregoing (whether or not works of art) suitable as designs for use in the manufacture of textiles, floor coverings, wall paper, or wall coverings	5% *ad val.*	4% *ad val.*	3% *ad val.*
1549 (a)	Crayons (including chalk crayons and charcoal crayons or fusains), not specially provided for	21 cents per gross and 12½% *af val.*	19 cents per gross and 11% *ad val.*	17 cents per gross and 10% *ad val.*
	Slate pencils, not in wood	21% *ad val.*	19% *ad val.*	17% *ad val.*
1549 (b)	Black leads for pencils, not in wood or other material, and black leads over 0·06 inch in diameter	3 cents per gross	2 cents per gross	1 cent per gross
	Leads commonly known as refills, black, coloured, or indelible, not over 0·06 inch in diameter:			
	Not over 2 inches in length	5 cents per gross	4·5 cents per gross	4 cents per gross
	Over 2 inches in length	5 cents per 288 inches	4·5 cents per 288 inches	4 cents per 288 inches
	Coloured or crayon leads, and copy or indelible leads, not specially provided for	20% *ad val.*	18% *ad val.*	16 % *ad val.*

Tariff paragraph	Description of Products	Rates of Duty		
		Present	New	
			A	B
1550 (a)	Penholder tips, penholders and parts thereof, combination penholders comprising penholders, pencil, rubber eraser, automatic stamp, or other attachments	21 cents per gross and 17% *ad val.*	19 cents per gross and 15½% *ad val.*	16 cents per gross and 14% *ad val.*
1550 (b)	Fountain pens, fountain-pen holders, stylographic pens, and parts thereof	60 cents per doz. and 34% *ad val.*	54 cents per doz. and 30½% *ad val.*	48 cents per doz. and 27% *ad val.*
1550 (c)	Mechanical pencils	45 cents per gross and 40% *ad val.*	40·5 cents per gross and 36% *ad val.*	36 cents per gross and 32% *ad val.*
1551	Photographic cameras, and parts thereof, not specially provided for:			
	Motion picture cameras, valued at $50 or more each	15% *ad val.*	13½% *ad val.*	12% *ad val.*
	Photographic-film negatives imported in any form, for use in any way in connection with moving-picture exhibits, or for making or reproducing pictures for such exhibits, exposed and developed	3 cents per linear ft.	2·7 cents per linear ft.	2·4 cents per linear ft.
	Photographic film positives, imported in any form, for use in any way in connection with moving-picture exhibits (including all moving, motion, moto-photography, or cinematography film pictures, prints, positives, or duplicates of every kind and nature, and of whatever substance made)	1 cent per linear ft.	0·9 cent per linear ft.	0·8 cent per linear ft.
1552	Pouches for chewing or smoking tobacco, finished or partly finished:			
	Wholly or in chief value of leather	20% *ad val.*	18% *ad val.*	16% *ad val.*
	Other	30% *ad val.*	27% *ad val.*	24% *ad val.*
	Cases suitable for pipes or cigar or cigarette holders, finished or partly finished	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
	Tobacco pipes, not specially provided for, in whatever condition of manufacture, whether wholly or partly finished, or whether bored or unbored:			
	Having clay bowls (not including meerschaum) and mouthpieces of material other than clay	1 cent each and 12½% *ad val.*	0·9 cent each and 11% *ad val.*	0·8 cent each and 10% *ad val.*
	Common tobacco pipes and pipe bowls made wholly of clay:			
	Valued not over 40 cents per gross	15 cents per gross	13·5 cents per gross	12 cents per gross]
	Valued over 40 cents per gross	11½% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*	9% *ad val.*
	Tobacco pipe bowls, wholly or in chief value of wood or root other than brier, in whatever condition of manufacture, whether bored or unbored, and tobacco pipes having such bowls; all the foregoing, valued not over $5 per dozen:			
	Valued under $1·20 per dozen	1·25 cents each and 20% *ad val.*	1·125 cents each and 18% *ad val.*	1 cent each and 16% *ad val.*
	Valued at $1·20 or more per dozen (except pipes not wholly finished and except pipe bowls)	2·5 cents each and 40% *ad val.*	2·25 cents each and 36% *ad val.*	2 cents each and 32% *ad val.*
	Tobacco pipe bowls, not specially provided for, of whatever material composed, and in whatever condition of manufacture, whether wholly or			

(*Continued on next page*)

United States (*Continued*)

Tariff paragraph	Description of Products	Rates of Duty		
		Present	New	
			A	B
	partly finished, or whether bored or unbored	2·5 cents each and 30% *ad val.*	2·25 cents each and 27% *ad val.*	2 cents each and 24% *ad val.*
	Cigarette books, cigarette-book covers, and cigarette paper in all forms, except cork paper	19% *ad val.*	17% *ad val.*	15% *ad val.*
	All smokers' articles whatsoever, and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, and not specially provided for, of whatever material composed (except china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthenware, or stoneware):			
	Cigar and cigarette cases and parts thereof, wholly or in chief value of leather	20% *ad val.*	18% *ad val.*	16% *ad val.*
	Cigar and cigarette boxes, wholly or in chief value of silver and valued at 40 cents or more per ounce	60% *ad val.*	48% *ad val.*	36% *ad val.* *24% *ad val.*
	Other (except cigar and cigarette boxes, wholly or in chief value of wood, and valued at 50 cents or more each)	30% *ad val.*	27% *ad val.*	24% *ad val.*
1554	Walking canes, finished or unfinished, valued at $5 or more per dozen	25% *ad val.*	22½% *ad val.*	20% *ad val.*
	Handles and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, and walking canes:			
	Wholly or in chief value of synthetic resin	37½% *ad val.*	33⅓% *ad val.*	30% *ad val.*
	Wholly or in chief value of wood:			
	Valued under $2·50 per dozen	30% *ad val.*	27% *ad val.*	24% *ad val.*
	Valued $2·50 or more per dozen	20% *ad val.*	18% *ad val.*	16% *ad val.*
	Other	20% *ad val.*	18% *ad val.*	16% *ad val.*
1557	Stamping and embossing materials of pigments, mounted on paper or equivalent backing and releasable from the backing by means of heat and pressure	0·375 cent per 100 sq. in.	0·34 cent per 100 sq. in.	0·3 cent per 100 sq. in.
1558	Articles manufactured, in whole or in part, not specially provided for:			
	Dog food unfit for human consumption	10% *ad val.*	9% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*
	Incense	10% *ad val.*	9% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*
	Marine glue pitch	20% *ad val.*	18% *ad val.*	16% *ad val.*
	Mud-dispersants derived from coniferous bark	8½% *ad val.*	7½% *ad val.*	6½% *ad val.*
	Planting pots in chief value of peat moss	10% *ad val.*	9% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*
	Preparations for flavouring or seasoning food, in chief value of yeast extract and containing no alcohol (not including sauces)	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
	Synthetic rubber	8½% *ad val.*	7½% *ad val.*	6½% *ad val.*

New Tariff

THE UNITED STATES Tariff Classification Act of 1962, which was approved on May 24, provides for the adoption of new tariff schedules in place of the existing schedules contained in the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

The date when the new schedules will come into force has not yet been fixed. It will be determined by Presidential proclamation in due course.

The new schedules will be those contained in the Tariff Commission's Report on the Tariff Classification Study dated November 15, 1960 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of December 23, 1960, page 1505), as amended by subsequent supplementary reports. Some amendments have already been made by the First Supplemental Report of January 1962 (about which notices appeared in the *Journal* on November 10, 1961, page 996, and February 2, 1962, page 252), and a further report is understood to be in preparation. At some time before the issue of the implementing proclamation, the United States President must publish the text of the new schedules in final form, and thereafter no further amendments will be made before the schedules come into force. Also before the issue of the proclamation, the United States schedules of tariff concessions granted under the GATT and other trade agreements are to be brought into conformity with the new tariff.

The Act also provides for the amendment or repeal, from the effective date, of a number of existing provisions of the Tariff Act, the Internal Revenue Code and other statutes in consequence of the adoption of the new schedules. For example, import taxes at present levied under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 are assimilated with import duties in the new tariff, and the Code is to be amended accordingly.

In drawing up the new schedules, the Tariff Commission were required to avoid changes in existing duties except to the extent necessary for the simplification and modernization of the present tariff. They have, however, completely reorganized the existing tariff provisions, and this entails numerous alterations in rates of duty, both up and down.

Copies of the Act and of the Tariff Commission's 1960 Report and First Supplemental Report may be seen at Exports Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department (U.S. Branch), Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2856.)

Hearing on Certain Provisions of the New Tariff

THE UNITED STATES Tariff Commission have announced that they are giving further consideration to certain provisions of the new tariff schedules and have invited interested parties to submit information and views bearing on these provisions, which are listed below. Material may be submitted either in writing, or by oral testimony at a public hearing to be held on June 18 in Washington, or both. Written statements, of which fifteen copies are required, should be submitted to the Secretary, United States Tariff Commission, Washington 25, D.C. **not later than June 22.**

The following are the provisions under consideration:

1. Headnote 10 (e) (i) of the general headnotes and rules of interpretation relating to classifications controlled by use other than actual use. Further consideration is being given to determine whether clarification is required.
2. Items 148.42-.50, part 9B, schedule 1, covering *olives, in brine*. Further consideration is being given to determine whether the existing rates of duty expressed on a gallon basis should be converted to a pound basis.
3. Item 167.15, part 12B, schedule 1, covering *cider*. Further consideration is being given to determine whether the product description for this product is too restrictive.
4. Item 182.32, part 15B, schedule 1, covering *chewing gum*. Further consideration is being given to determine whether the rate of duty in rate column numbered 1 is incorrect.
5. Items 245.00-.30, part 3, schedule 2, covering *hardboard*. Further consideration is being given to determine whether changes are required for purposes of clarification and for properly reflecting the equivalent of the existing tariff levels.
6. Headnote 4, part 2D, schedule 6, in regard to *continuous cast aluminium products*. Further consideration is being given to determine whether this headnote should be deleted or changed.
7. Items 649.43-.49, part 3E, schedule 6, covering *interchangeable tools for hand tools or for machine tools*. Further consideration is being given to determine whether separate subordinate description should be inserted for certain files (including rotary files) and rasps to avoid significant rate increases on such products.
8. Headnote 3 (b), part 1A, schedule 7. Further consideration is being given to determine whether changes should be made in that part of this headnote which provides that *footwear* in Item 700.50, if wholly or in part of natural rubber, shall be dutiable on the basis of American selling price.
9. Items 709.01-.27, part 2B, schedule 7, *medical, dental, surgical and veterinary instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof*. Further consideration is being given to determine whether subordinate provisions should be inserted for *percussion hammers* and *otoscopes* to avoid significant increases in the rates of duty applicable thereto.
10. Headnote 2 (b), part 4B, schedule 7, defining 'inlaid' as used with regard to *linoleum* (Item 728.05). Further consideration is being given to determine whether the headnote requires clarification to avoid a possible unwarranted rate increase on certain types of linoleum.
11. Item 808.00, part 1C, schedule 8, covering *substantial containers and holders*. Further consideration is being given to determine whether this provision should be enlarged to provide for the free entry of containers and holders which are determined by the Secretary of the Treasury to be instruments of international traffic.

BRAZIL

Fiscal Dollar Conversion Rate

H.M. EMBASSY at Rio de Janeiro reports that the conversion rate for the fiscal dollar, used for the calculation of *ad valorem* customs duties will be 317·13 Cruzeiros per United States Dollar during June. The previous rate was 317·10 to the dollar (see *Board of Trade Journal* of May 25, 1962).

MEXICO

Temporary Closing of British Vice-Consulate at Tapachula

Mr. A. R. Gehrke, British Vice-Consul at Tapachula, is on leave from May 16 to September 6, 1962 and the post is temporarily closed in his absence.

COLOMBIA

Production in Local Assembly Industries

WITH REFERENCE to the previous notices published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 1, 1961 (page 1136) and January 5, 1962, the British Embassy in Bogota have reported that by Resolution No. 477 of May 17, 1962, published by the Colombian Ministry of Development, the industry for the local assembly of stationary diesel engines has now been included in the programme which has been devised to establish the level of production to be achieved with locally manufactured components by each industry within specified periods. The Resolution also establishes a procedure for determining the maximum volume of production to be permitted in the industry over given periods.

By a decree published by the Colombian authorities on May 15, 1962, and effective from the same date imports of diesel engines have been made subject to licence.

Import Control

BY A DECREE published by the Colombian authorities on May 15, and effective from the same date, imports of the following items have been made subject to licence:

Item No.	Description
87	Hops: hop cones and lupulin.
178	Chalk and earth colours, crude: (b) Earth colours, unworked.
191	Possolana, santorin, trass and similar natural substances used in the preparation of hydraulic mortar, whether or not crushed or ground.
205	Oil obtained from the distillation of non-paraffinic tars and of their constituents (b) Oils other than those of which at least 90% by volume distils at up to 200° centigrade (benzole, tulnol, xylol, etc.), purified or not: (1) Phenol-, naphthalene-, anthracene- and other oils (creosote oil, etc.). (2) Carbolic acid and cresols. (3) Naphthalene.
208	Paraffin wax.
217	Compressed, liquefied or solidified gases: (b) Chlorine.
226	Ammonium hydroxide (ammonia in solution).
229	Aluminium oxide and hydroxide: (b) Other than fused alumina (artificial corundum).
240	Salts of sulphuric acid, including alums: (i) Copper sulphate.
243	Salts of hydrosulphuric acid (sulphides and hydrosulphides): (a) Of sodium, of potassium. (i) Of sodium.
270	Aliphatic aldehydes: (b) Acetadehyde, metaldehyde and peradehyde.
272	Amines, amides, and other aliphatic organic compounds: (b) Urea containing not less than 46% of nitrogen.
273	Aliphatic and aromatic ethers and ethereal salts (esters). (c) Other than ethyl ether (sulphuric ether). (b) Solvents: (2) Other than methyl-, ethyl, propyl-, butyl- and amyl-acetates.
274	Aromatic and heterocyclic compounds: (e) Carboxylic acids derived from benzenes and naphthalene hydrocarbons and their salts, together with their halogenated, hydroxylated, nitrated, amino, amido, sulphonic and carboxylated derivatives: (2) Benzoic acid, anthranilic acid, gallic acid and tannic acid (tannin) and their salts; phthalic acid and its salts and phthalic anhydride: (a) Tannic acid and gallic acids, and their salts. (b) Other. (3) Other. (g) Other. (1) Phridine. (5) Other than sulphon amides, barbiturics and dodecylbenzene.
281	Disinfecting, anticryptogamic, insecticidal and similar preparations, n.e.s.i. and all products for the same purposes, whether or not put up for retail sale: (b) Other than those put up for retail sale or in tablet form. (a) Fungicides.
287	Chemical products and chemical preparations, n.e.s.i.: (b) Other than bisulphite lyes resulting from the manufacture of paper pulp: (7) Pickling preparations and other auxiliary soldering preparations (fluxes). (10) Other.
292	Medicaments, prepared or put up in measured doses and other pharmaceutical preparations, n.e.s.i.: (h) Products for surgeons and dentists, whether or not put up for retail sale, n.e.s.i.: (1) Catgut and other sterile surgical suture materials.
294	Cinematograph films: (d) Developed, sound: (2) Positive: (b) Other than those for scientific or educational popularization (commercial documentaries and short advertising films).
296	Papers and cards for photography: (c) Sensitized with ironsalts and other salts.
306	Mineral colours, not prepared, whether or not intermixed or mixed with inert materials or earth colours, or with the addition of a colouring matter derived from coal-tar in a proportion not exceeding 4% by weight: (h) Artificial iron oxide (yellow oxide).
308	Prepared colours of all kinds: (d) Other than printing inks and similar inks, inking ribbons impregnated with ink or with a colouring matter, for typewriters and calculating and similar machines: (1) Prepared water pigments of the kind used for finishing leather; colours for textiles (only colours for finishing leather).
324	Boot polishes, encaustics, creams, pastes, and similar preparations, liquid or not, for cleansing, polishing and preserving leather, footwear, metal wares, furniture, floors, etc.: (a) Metal polishes.
377	Other manufactures of unhardened rubber: (d) N.e.s.i.: (3) Bottle caps.
379	Manufactures of hardened rubber: (c) Other than hygienic or technical articles (combs).
408	Bricks, tiles, slabs, sheets, tubing and the like, based on agglomerated cork: (b) Other than bricks and tiles.
416	Paper pulp: (b) Pulp made from wood, straw, alfa or similar fibres: (2) Chemical (cellulose).
432	Bobbins and tubes of paperboard or paper, perforated or not, for the spinning and weaving trades.
439	Other illustrated articles on paper or paperboard, such as pictures, engravings, photographs, chromos, transfers (decalcomanias), etc., framed or not: (b) Other than picture books, pictures and engravings in albums or portfolios, also if with a short text: (3) Uncancelled postage stamps; stamp-impressed paper; banknotes. (4) Illustrated motion-picture publicity matter.
493	Sheep's or lambs' wool, not carded or combed: (a) In the yolk or back-washed. (b) Scoured, whether or not bleached or dyed.
500	Wool and animal hair, carded or combed in slivers: (a) Pure: (1) Carded: (2) Combed: (a) Unbleached. (b) Other. (b) Mixed with other materials: (1) Carded: (2) Combed: (a) Unbleached. (b) Other.
505	Yarn of coarse animal hair and of horsehair, also if mixed with vegetable textile materials.
573	Waxed or oiled cloths and other fabrics of felts oiled or covered with a coating having an oil basis: (c) Other than coarse oiled cloths for packing tarpaulins and the like, waxed or oiled fabrics, of natural silk or of artificial silk: (2) Other than elastic narrow woven fabrics and ornamental trimmings (fabric bands for electrical installations).
577	Rubberized textile fabrics and felts, n.e.s.i.: (c) Other than those of natural silk, artificial silk or artificial textile fibres, pure or mixed or of wool, pure or mixed: (1) Strips of textile fabric for electric insulation.
579	Other textile articles of a kind commonly used in machinery or plant: (d) Other than felts and fabrics, rubberized or glued on rubber, on fabric, whether rubberized or not, or on leather, for the manufacture of card fillets or for all other industrial use, press cloths and coarse fabrics for oil presses and like purposes, wicks for lamps and candles: (1) Cord fabric, whether or not rubberized for the manufacture of tyres: (a) Non-rubberized. (b) Rubberized.
583	Knitted and crocheted goods of cotton or of other vegetable textile materials, n.e.s.i.: (a) Piece-goods: (1) Specially made, for the manufacture of gloves.
612	Men's hats, other: (c) Of materials other than natural or artificial silk, or mixed, or of leather: (1) Safety helmets: (a) Of aluminium. (b) Other.
645	Articles of mineral materials, n.e.s.i.: (a) Of slag wool.
664	Glass in the mass (excluding optical glass); unworked glass, in bars, rods or tubes: (c) Tubes: (3) For the manufacture of illuminated advertising signs.
703	Sheets and plates, of iron or steel, flat, unworked: (a) Simply forged or hot rolled: (1) Of a thickness not exceeding 3 mm.: (a) Of a width of up to ·60 m. (24 inches). (2) Of a thickness exceeding 3 mm.: (a) Of a width of up to ·60 m. (24 inches).
704	Sheets and plates, of iron or steel, flat, surface-worked: (a) Polished. (c) Tinned (tin plate).
707	Special steels, in the form of: (a) Blocks or ingots. (b) Blooms, billets or sheet bars. (c) Solid or perforated bars, wire sheets or hoops and strip: (1) Solid or perforated bars. (2) Wire. (3) Sheets or hoop and strip.
735	Stoves, heaters, kitchen ranges and cookers, operated by any system except electricity, and parts thereof, of cast iron, iron, steel or m.c.i.: (b) Other than those entirely of cast iron: (1) Burners and parts thereof.
741	Spades, shovels, picks, mattocks, hoes, forks and rakes.
742	Axes, hatchets, bill hooks, splitting axes, cleavers, handchoppers and matchets: (b) Other than matchets.
755	Articles of iron, steel, cast steel or malleable cast iron, n.e.s.i.: (a) Unworked: (1) Parts of machines, of apparatus, of vehicles and of instruments, n.e.s.i.: (2) Other: (a) Steel wool of any gauge. (b) Other.
757	Copper bars and wire: (a) Simply beaten, rolled, extruded or drawn, of any shape and section: (2) Thick wire.
760	Copper tubes and pipes: (b) Simply covered with designs obtained by rolling or stamping. (c) Polished, varnished, tinned, nickelled, plated with base metals or otherwise surface-worked. (c) Gilt, silvered or plated with precious metals.
764	Cables, cordage and plaited bands, of copper wire, not covered with insulating material
766	Nails, tacks and rivets, screws, bolts, washers, nuts, screwrings, threaded shanks and the like, of copper (only rivets).

(*Continued on page* 1357)

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FBI MEMBER

General Foreign Freight Agents—New York Central Railroad

Colombia (*Continued*)

Item No.	Description
784	Aluminium articles, n.e.s.i.: (a) Nails, rivets, screws, bolts, fittings and like articles: (2) Other than those of alloyed aluminium (only rivets).
812	Lamps and lighting fittings and parts thereof, n.e.s.i., of base metal, with or without accessories or parts of other materials: (c) Electric pocket lamps and the like, with or without batteries.
823	Internal combustion engines and jet engines: (a) Engines for automobiles and for cycles, for air- and seacraft and parts and components thereof, worked or unworked: (2) Parts and components, including cylinder blocks incorporating a camshaft and crankshaft (only oil filters). (b) Other: (1) Spark-ignition engines: (a) Up to 5 metric h.p. (b) Other. (2) Compressor-ignition (diesel) engines: (a) Up to 5 metric h.p. (b) Other.
826	Road rollers: (b) Other than those hand-propelled or animal drawn (only pneumatic rammers).
826	Air pumps, compressors, fans, blowers and other similar machines: (c) Fans and parts and components thereof. (d) Other: (1) Blowers and similar machines.
829	Compressed air apparatus for pulverizing or dispersing material in powder or liquid form; spraying appliances: (a) Agricultural sprayers (1) Weighing less than 20 kilograms each, and parts and components thereof. (2) Other.
836	Agricultural machinery and appliances, n.e.s.i.: (b) Other than cream separators and other dairy machinery: (4) Bee-keeping and poultry-keeping machines.
840	Machines and apparatus for treating (sorting, washing, mixing, crushing, grinding, moulding, etc.), earths, stones, ores, bones and other hard materials: (d) Parts and components, n.e.s.i.
847	Sewing machines of all kinds: (d) Parts and components, n.e.s.i.
851	Typewriters and parts and components thereof: (c) Parts and components, n.e.s.i. (only spools).
857	Shafts, crown wheels and racks, flywheels, pulleys and pulley blocks, and other mechanical parts and components: (b) Crown wheels and racks, gears.
865	Electro-thermic appliances: (c) Heating components (resistors).
866	Lamps and tubes for electric lighting: (a) Filament lamps, with carbon or metal filaments: (3) For definite technical, scientific or industrial purposes.
868	Radio-electric apparatus for telegraphy, telephony and television; amplifiers of all kinds: (a) Valves, tubes or lamps: (1) Transistors. (3) Radio-broadcasting tubes or lamps. (4) Reception and amplifying tubes and lamps. (5) Other.
869	Electrical telegraphic and telephonic apparatus: (a) For telegraphy. (b) For telephony: (1) Telephonic apparatus of all kinds. (2) Automatic exchanges and switchboards. (3) Other: (b) Other than frames, cabinets, tables and similar structures imported separately or at the same time as the installation: (c) Loudspeakers, microphones and the like: (1) Loudspeakers, whether or not mounted in their cabinets or cases: (b) Disassembled or parts and components thereof.
872	Apparatus for measuring and registering electric energy: electricity meters.
889	Tractors with spark-ignition engines, compression-ignition engines or gas engines: (a) Tractors, complete.
890	Motor vehicles with body-work or complete: (a) Touring or sports motor vehicles, other than public-service passenger vehicles: (4) Complete or incomplete, weighing more than 1,650 kilograms net each.
896	Motor-cycles and cycle parts and components: (b) For cycles: (2) Other than front and rear frames, luggage racks, brackets, mudguards, fastening rods and wheel rims.
923	Medical and surgical instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.i.: (a) Hypodermic needles: (1) Solely for dental use. (2) Other.
967	Artificial plastic materials with a basis of phenol, urea, phthalic acid, etc. (artificial resin), whether or not incorporating paper or fabric, and other plastic materials, n.e.s.i.

ARGENTINA

Payment of Customs Duties, Surcharges, etc.

H.M. EMBASSY at Buenos Aires report that a recent Argentine Decree provides for the payment by instalments of customs duties, import surcharges, port charges, etc., on merchandise at present in port or en route to Argentina, provided such goods are cleared before August 31, 1962. The payment conditions are: 20 per cent. of the total charges to be paid on the withdrawal of the goods from customs and the balance in six monthly payments by means of promissory notes maturing between November 1, 1962, and March 1, 1963. A bank guarantee for the 80 per cent. payable in instalments is also required.

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AUSTRALIA

Details of Temporary Duties

DETAILS ARE GIVEN below of the Temporary changes in the Australian Customs Duties which came into effect on May 28, 1962 (automotive electrical components) or May 29 (conveyor belts and paper). Deletions from and additions to the Customs Tariff are shown by square brackets and italics respectively.

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties			New Duties		
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
326	[Leather, rubber, canvas, and composition belting, including such belting whether imported separately or incorporated in or forming part of ore conveyors or ore belt distributors; green hide for belting and other purposes] *ad val.*	17½%	37½%	40%	Various (See new Items 326 (A) and (B) below)		
	ad val.	Exempt except on leather belting; rubber, canvas and composition belting, other than conveyor belting.	Primage duty 5%	10%			
	(*A*) *Leather, rubber, canvas, and composition belting, including such belting whether imported separately or incorporated in or forming part of ore conveyors or ore belt distributors:*						
	(1) *Of leather, including green hide* *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 326)		17½%	37½%	40%
	(2) *Conveyor belts or belting, not covered by paragraph* (1) *ad val.*	17½%	37½%	40%	17½%	37½%	40%
	and, in addition, except in respect of goods which were in direct transit to Australia on or before May 2, 1962, and had not been entered for warehousing before May 2, 1962, a temporary duty of *per square foot*	—	—	—	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
	ad val.	Exempt	Primage duty 5%	10%	Exempt	Primage duty 5%	10%
	(3) *Other* *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 326)		17½%	37½%	40%
	(*B*) *Green hide for purposes other than belting* *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 326)		17½%	37½%	40%
	ad val.				Exempt	Primage duty 5%	10%
334	Paper, viz.:						
	(G) (4) M.G. litho, M.G. poster and all other M.G. printing papers:						
	(b) Other per ton	£19	£21	£21	£19	£21	£21
	[and, in addition, except in respect of goods in direct transit to Australia on or before June 28, 1961, a temporary duty of] per ton	£9	£9	£9	—	—	—
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of *per ton*	—	—	—	£19	£19	£19
	provided that, in respect of goods which were in direct transit to Australia on or before April 24, 1962, and which have not been entered for warehousing before April 24, 1962, the additional temporary duty shall not exceed £9 per ton.						
	(6) Wrapping, other than wrapping paper covered by paragraph (1), of all colours (creped or uncreped), including the following whether creped or uncreped, when not covered by paragraph (1), viz., browns, caps not elsewhere specified, casings, sealings, nature or ochre browns, sulphites, krafts (sulphates), sugars, and all other bag papers, candle carton paper; cartridge paper (other than offset and drawing):						
	(b) Other per ton	£19	£21	£21	£19	£21	£21
	[and, in addition, except in respect of goods in direct transit to Australia on or before June 28, 1961, a temporary duty of] per ton	£9	£9	£9	—	—	—
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of *per ton*	—	—	—	£20	£20	£20
	provided that, in respect of goods which were in direct transit to Australia on or before April 24, 1962, and which have not been entered for warehousing before April 24, 1962, the additional temporary duty shall not exceed £9 per ton.						
	(Q) Strawpaper, strawboard other than corrugated, and boards, n.e.i.:						
	(3) Other:						
	(b) Strawpaper; strawboard other than corrugated; *unlined chipboard* per ton	£9	£14	£14	£9	£14	£14
	and, in addition, except in respect of goods which were in direct transit to Australia on or before April 24, 1962, and had not been entered for warehousing before April 24, 1962, a temporary duty of *per ton*	—	—	—	£10	£10	£10
	(d) Other per ton	£9	£14	£14	£9	£14	£14
	[and, in addition, except in respect of goods in direct transit to Australia on or before June 28, 1961, a temporary duty of] per ton	£9	£9	£9	—	—	—
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of *per ton*	—	—	—	£20	£20	£20
	provided that, in respect of goods which were in direct transit to Australia on or before April 24, 1962, and had not been entered for warehousing before April 24, 1962, the additional temporary duty shall not exceed £9 per ton.						
	(T) Paper felt and carpet felt paper, irrespective of weight per ton	£12	£14	£14	£12	£14	£14
	and, in addition, except in respect of goods which were in direct transit to Australia on or before April 24, 1962, and had not been entered for warehousing before April 24, 1962, a temporary duty of *per ton*	—	—	—	£12	£12	£12
359	Vehicle parts, viz.:						
	(D) Vehicle components whether the Tariff otherwise provides or not (excepting when imported separately, lamps covered by Item 181 (D) (1) (b) and commutators and parts therefor and excepting the following components whether imported separately or otherwise: Batteries covered by Item 180 (G) (2); Cigarette and cigar lighters and parts therefor; Radio and television receivers and transmitters and parts therefor; Sparking plugs covered by Item 180 (H) and parts therefor; Tyres and tubes covered by Item 333) for use as original equipment in the assembly or manufacture of vehicles of the types covered by Item 360 (D):						
	[(1) (b) Distributors, whether imported separately or otherwise *ad val.*	27½%	35%	35%	See new Item 359 (D) (1) below		
	and, in addition, except in respect of goods in direct transit to Australia on or before September 7, 1961, a temporary duty of *ad val.*	7½%	7½%	7½%			
	(1) (c) High tension ignition coils, whether imported separately or otherwise *ad val.*	27½%	35%	35%			
	and, in addition, except in respect of goods in direct transit to Australia on or before September 7, 1961, a temporary duty of *ad val.*	7½%	7½%	7½%			
	(1) (d) Automatic voltage regulators for 6 volt or 12 volt systems, whether imported separately or otherwise *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%			
	and, in addition, except in respect of goods in direct transit to Australia on or before September 7, 1961, a temporary duty of *ad val.*	35%	35%	35%			
	(1) (e) Generators or starting motors, 6 volt or 12 volt, whether imported separately or otherwise *ad val.*	27½%	35%	35%			
	and, in addition, except in respect of goods in direct transit to Australia on or before September 7, 1961, a temporary duty of] *ad val.*	7½%	7½%	7½%			

(*Continued on next page*)

Australia (*Continued*)

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties: British Preferential	Former Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	Former Duties: General	New Duties: British Preferential	New Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	New Duties: General
	(1) (b) (1) Distributors, whether imported separately or otherwise: 6 volt or 12 volt types . . . . . *ad val.*				27½%	35%	35%
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . . . each				7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
	provided that, in respect of goods which were in direct transit to Australia on or before May 4, 1962, and had not been entered for warehousing before May 4, 1962, the additional temporary duty shall not exceed 7½% ad valorem.						
	(2) *Other . . . . . ad val.*	27½%	35%	35%	27½%	35%	35%
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . . . ad val.	7½%	7½%	7½%	7½%	7½%	7½%
	(c) (1) *High tension ignition coils, whether imported separately or otherwise:* 6 volt or 12 volt types . . . . . *ad val.*	(Under former Item 359 (D) (1) (b) and (D)(1)(c))			27½%	35%	35%
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . . . each				6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
	provided that, in respect of goods which were in direct transit to Australia on or before May 4, 1962, and had not been entered for warehousing before May 4, 1962, the additional temporary duty shall not exceed 7½% ad valorem.						
	(2) *Other . . . . . ad val.*				27½%	35%	35%
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . . . ad val.				7½%	7½%	7½%
	(d) *Automatic voltage regulators for 6 volt or 12 volt systems, whether imported separately or otherwise . . . . . ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%	Free	7½%	7½%
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . . . ad val.	35%	35%	35%	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.
	provided that, in respect of goods which were in direct transit to Australia on or before May 4, 1962, and had not been entered for warehousing before May 4, 1962, the additional temporary duty shall not exceed 35% ad valorem.	(Under former Item 359 (D) (1) (d))			each	each	each
	(e) (1) *Generators, 6 volt or 12 volt, whether imported separately or otherwise ad val.*				27½%	35%	35%
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . . . each				14s. 0d.	14s. 0d.	14s. 0d.
	provided that, in respect of goods which were in direct transit to Australia on or before May 4, 1962, and had not been entered for warehousing before May 4, 1962, the additional temporary duty shall not exceed 7½% ad valorem.						
	(2) *Starting motors, 6 volt or 12 volt, whether imported separately or otherwise ad val.*	27½%	35%	35%	27½%	35%	35%
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . . . ad val.	7½%	7½%	7½%	7½%	7½%	7½%
	provided that, in respect of goods which were in direct transit to Australia on or before May 4, 1962, and had not been entered for warehousing before May 4, 1962, the additional temporary duty shall not exceed 7½% ad valorem.	(Under former Item 359 (D) (1) (e))			16s. 0d. each	16s. 0d. each	16s. 0d. each

Note: *Specific rates are shown in Australian currency*: £A125 = £ *Sterling* 100.

References to the Special Advisory Authority

DETAILS WERE given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 2 (page 472), of the Australian Government's decision in accordance with which quantitative restrictions may in future be imposed as as alternative, or as an addition to temporary duties.

References have now been made to the Special Advisory Authority in respect of:

(1) Timber (Tariff Items 291 (C), 291 (F), 291 (H), 291 (I), 291 (K), and 291 (L)); and

(2) Polybutadiene styrene synthetic rubber other than latex (Tariff Items 330 (A) (2) and 330 (B) (2)).

Details of Tariff Items 291 (C), 291 (F) and 291 (H) to (L) are obtainable from Export Services Branch, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London W.C.1 (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 679). Details of Tariff Items 330 (A) (2) and 330 (B) (2) are given below:

Note: Specific rates are quoted in Australian currency: £A125 = £ Sterling 100.

Tariff Item	Goods	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
330	RUBBER INCLUDING LATEX, NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC; SILICONE RUBBER:			
	(A) Raw; reclaimed; waste:			
	*(1) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws	Free	Free	Free
	(2) Other . . . . . per lb.	2d.	2d.	2d.
	provided that for liquid latex duty shall be assessed on the rubber content.			
	(B) Compounded:			
	*(1) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws . . . . . per lb.	¼d.	¼d.	¼d.
	provided that for liquid latex duty shall be assessed on the rubber content.			
	(2) N.e.i. . . . . per lb.	2¼d.	2¼d.	2¼d.
	provided that for liquid latex duty shall be assessed on the rubber content.			

NOTE: * These sub-items are shown for information only: they do not form part of the reference.

In the short time available for investigation United Kingdom interests wishing to make their views known to the Special Advisory Authority will no doubt get in touch with their Australian agents or with the London office of the Australian Association of British Manufacturers, 42 Leicester Square, London, W.C.2. (Telephone: Whitehall 5072.)

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2840 or 3145), quoting reference Nos. (1) C.R.E. 3779/62 and C.R.E. 3513/62.

Iron and Steel Chain

Details were also given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 2, 1962 (page 472) of the Australian Government's decision in accordance with which quantitative restrictions may in future be imposed as an alternative, or as an addition to temporary duties.

A reference has now been made to the Special Advisory Authority in respect of **iron and steel chain** including attachment repair or other links therefor, viz.: wrought, composed of welded links manufactured from metal one inch diameter or greater. (Tariff Item 194 (A) (1)).

Details of the Tariff Item under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable are given below:

Tariff Item	Goods	British Preferential	Most Favoured Nation	General
194	(A) Iron and steel chain, including attachment repair or other links therefor:			
	(1) Wrought, composed of welded links manufactured from metal not less than ½ inch in diameter . . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%

In the short time available for investigation United Kingdom interests wishing to make their views known to the Special Advisory Authority will no doubt get in touch with their Australian agents or with the London office of the Australian Association of British Manufacturers, 42 Leicester Square, London, W.C.2. (Telephone: Whitehall 5072).

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Extn. 2840 or 3145), quoting reference No. C.R.E. 4382/62.

Australia (*Continued*)

Revision of Customs By-laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the By-laws shown below:

Amended By-laws

The following By-laws have been amended to apply to the goods as shown:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES:		
Disinfectants:		
Iodophors, being essentially iodine complexed with non-ionic surface active agents	449 (A) (1)	Free
NOTE: 'Iosan', 'Iobac', 'Kleenodyne' and 'Wescodyne' are included in this decision.		
FIRE BRIGADE AND LIFE SAVING APPLIANCES for use in connection with fire extinction or life saving, under security, viz.:		
Life jackets, of types designed solely or principally for installation on ships or in aircraft for emergency purposes.	399	Free
METALS:		
Hoop and strip:		
Excluding stainless steel whether plain, plated, polished or decorated, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 135 (F) (2)	135 (F) (1)	Free
Excluding galvanized, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 136 (F) (3)	136 (F) (1)	Free

Cancelled By-laws

The following goods are removed from the provisions of By-law entry and will now be classified under the substantive item indicated:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD:		
Unlined chipboard	334 (Q) (3) (b)	£9 per ton and, in addition, a temporary duty of £10 per ton.

Decisions on Tariff Classifications

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced the following decisions on the application of the AustralianTariff:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
DRILLING MACHINES:		
Diamond	170 (C)	Free
NOTE: Diamond drilling machines are designed for slow penetration (usually coring) in hard material using diamond bits. They have drilling heads with relatively short (usually less than three feet) hydraulic or similar feeds and the heads swivel to permit drilling at various angles. Rotary drilling machines which have rotary tables, gravity feed and are capable only of drilling vertically, although they may be capable of using diamond bits, are classifiable under Item 170 (D).		
PACKINGS:		
Rawhide packing for compressed air hydraulic machinery:		
In sheet or strip form, not cut to size or shape or further manufactured	326 (B)	17½% *ad val.*
TAPES:		
Filleting, as used as conveyor belting on offset printing machines	326 (A) (2)	17½% *ad val.* and, in addition, a temporary duty of 5s. per sq. ft.

NOTE: Specific rates are quoted in Australian currency: £A125 = £ Sterling 100.

NEW ZEALAND

No-remittance Scheme for Commercial Imports

THE NEW ZEALAND Government have announced that privately owned funds held overseas may be used to finance extra commercial imports into New Zealand in the licensing year beginning July 1, 1962. The use of overseas funds for private imports is already permitted.

The following funds will be eligible under this scheme:

(a) Legitimately acquired overseas earnings of New Zealand importers held on or before February 28, 1962. These funds will comprise mainly royalties and commissions.

(b) Sterling area currencies or securities, including shares, purchased legitimately from other New Zealand residents on or before December 31, 1958.

For every £5 of approved funds owned and held overseas by an importer taking part in the scheme, £4 will qualify for import licences and £1 must be repatriated to New Zealand through normal banking channels. All applications for certificates of eligibility must be made to the Reserve Bank of New Zealand by September 30, 1962.

Consideration will be given to the issue of licences for goods of a class for which normal remittance licences are being issued in terms of the 1962/63 import licensing schedule. Where the goods are required for resale, licences will be issued only to importers with a history of importing goods of a similar class. If the goods are required for the importer's own use, however, and not for the purposes of resale, licences will be issued for this purpose within the limits of the scheme. Licences issued under the scheme will be available for imports from any source except in the case of any items in the 1962/63 schedule designated 'M'.

SOUTH AFRICA

Customs Tariff Applications

CUSTOMS TARIFF Application List No. 304 published as Government notice No. 394 in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of June 1, 1962, states that the Board of Trade and Industries has received applications for increased duty on the following commodities:

1 Wrapping paper, printed or designed, not being wrappers cut to size;
2 Brassieres of an f.o.b. cost not exceeding R.4 per dozen garments; and
3 Pianos.

Where British trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above applications they are being informed, and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belonging to a trade organization, should get into touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the South African Authorities and desiring further information relating to the above should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference (1) C.R.E. 6350/62; (2) C.R.E. 6351/62; (3) C.R.E. 6539/62.

The list also includes the following applications for the withdrawal of rebate facilities on:

1 Bleached cotton provided for under Tariff Item 464; and
2 Rayon piece-goods provided for under Tariff Items 491 (1) (a) (ix); 493 (6), (7) and (8): and 507 (4) and (6).

It is expected that the South African industries at present enjoying these rebates will submit evidence in favour of their retention, but if any British interests affected should consider that they have evidence on the matter not likely to be available to the South African industries concerned which they would wish to lay before the South African Board of Trade and industries they should communicate with the Commercial Relations and Exports Department as above quoting reference (1) C.R.E. 6540/62; (2) C.R.E. 6541/62.

In addition to the above an application has also been received for

(a) the abolition of the weight limitation of 3¾ oz. per square yard on printed knitted fabrics rebatable under Customs Tariff Item 491 (1) (a) (vi) for the manufacture of women's and girls' outer clothing, except uniforms for nurses; and

(b) the substitution of the word '100 per cent. Rayon, man-made fibres or mixtures thereof' for the words 'rayon or cellulose acetate or mixtures thereof in Item 491 (1) (a) (vi).

(*Continued on next page*)

South Africa (*Continued*)

Any British interests affected who may wish to submit representations against the application or require further information should.

Communicate with the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, as above quoting reference C.R.E. 6542/62.

Customs Tariff Changes

AS A RESULT of a Notice of Motion tabled in the House of Assembly on May 23, 1962, the customs duty on tariff item No. 119 (D) Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances, implements and material, n.e.e., has been increased with effect from that date, from 15 per cent. *ad valorem* to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

KENYA

Customs Tariff Changes

NOTICE has been received of customs tariff changes in Kenya which take effect from June 6, 1962 and full details will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 22, 1962. Meanwhile enquiries should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 541, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: CHAncery 4411. Extension 378.)

GHANA

Notice to Importers

THE CONTROLLER of Imports and Exports wishes to draw the attention of importers to the 'Obligations To Import Full Quantity of Goods Licensed' at paragraph 12 of the Guide for Importers and Exporters in the Ghana Commercial and Industrial Bulletin No. 53 of December 29, 1961, which reads as follows:-

> 'When an importer has been issued with a specific import licence, he is expected to import the full value of the goods licensed within the period specified in the licence. Should he decide for any reason not to use the licence, or to import only a portion of the value authorized therein, he should return the licence to the Controller of Imports and Exports for amendment. Importers are advised not to apply for licences unless they really intend to use them, as failure to import the full value of goods may result in subsequent applications being refused or reduced in quantity and value'.

CONGO REPUBLIC (LEOPOLDVILLE)

Exploitation of Abandoned Businesses and Property

THE BRITISH EMBASSY in Leopoldville reports that the Senate of the Central Government of the Congo Republic in Leopoldville has passed a Bill providing that abandoned businesses and property in the Congo may be exploited by the Central Government. The Bill still requires the approval of the Chamber of Representatives before it becomes law.

It is understood that it will be open to the owners of any plantations or other enterprises taken over by the Central Government to reclaim their property by returning to the Congo or by appointing an agent in the country to act for them.

Further details of the Bill will be published when the text becomes available.

REPUBLIC OF DAHOMEY

Temporary Reductions in Fiscal Duty

THE DAHOMEYAN Government has recently announced certain reductions in fiscal entry duty for a period of six months from April 17, 1962.

The commodities concerned and the new duties are:

Tariff No.	Description	Duty	Remarks
		Per cent	
16-04 B b	Prepared or preserved fish: sardines	5	
16-04 B z	Prepared or preserved fish: other	5	
20-02 A 1	Tomatoes and tomato sauce	5	
	Perfumery (extracts, lotions, toilet water, etc.):		
33-06 A b	Alcoholic liquids	35	minimum
33-06 A a	Non-alcoholic liquids	35	suspension
55-06 Z z	Cotton yarn for retail sale: other	5	
55-06 Z 1	Cotton yarn (multiple or cable) for fishing (in hanks)	3	
	Other woven fabrics of cotton, plain-, serge-, twill-, or satin-woven:		
55-09 A 1 b	(1) Scoured, creamed or bleached	5	
55-09 A 1 d	(2) Manufactured with yarns of different colours	5	minimum
55-09 A 1 e	(3) Printed or the like	3	suspension
	Other than plain-, serge-, twill- or satin-woven:		
55-09 A 2 d	Manufactured with yarns of different colours	5	
56-06 A and B	Yarns, nylon, for fishing nets	3	
59-05 A	Yarns, cotton, twine or cordage, for fishing nets	Free	
73-38 B A	Kitchenware, enamelled metal	Free	
83-07 A a	Storm lanterns	10	
85-03	Electric batteries	5	
87-10	Cycle, not motorized	5	

The French text of this announcement may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 807, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

Fruit

A review of production and trade relating to fresh, canned, and dried fruit, fruit juices and wine, is contained in a book entitled 'Fruit' published by the Commonwealth Economic Committee. Copies: H.M. Stationery Office, Price 10s., by post 10s. 9d.

B.O.T. Departments, Overseas Officers and Commercial Inquiry Officers

	Last published in Board of Trade Journal
British Commercial Representatives Overseas	27 April 1962
Board of Trade Departments	30 Sept. 1960
Board of Trade, Regional Controllers	4 May 1962
E.C.G.D. Local Offices	14 July 1961
British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	12 Jan. 1962
U.S. Consular Offices in the U.K.	21 July 1961

Reprints of the 'Directory of Board of Trade Departments and Their Work' which appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* on April 8, 1960, are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 0d. (by post 1s. 2d.).

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FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Customs Tariff Amendments

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT notice No. 169 published in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland *Government Gazette* of June 1, 1962 sets out the following amendments to the Customs Tariff with effect from that date. The United Kingdom pays the Coloumn D rate of duty.

Tariff Item	Article	Old Duty				New Duty			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
296	(1) Printed, ruled, lithographed and embossed matter (not being metal, and not including embossed paper serviettes, d'oyleys and paper mats):								
	(c) (i) Tickets, flat or in rolls *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%				
	(ii) Address tags, labels and seals, plain or printed *ad val.*	20%	10%	5%	5%				
	By the repeal of paragraph (c) of sub-item (1) and by the substitution therefor of the following paragraph:								
	(c) (i) Tickets, flat or in rolls *ad val.*					30%	20%	20%	10%
	(ii) Tie-on labels or tags; paper or paperboard; ruled, lettered or numbered but not otherwise printed (excluding consecutively numbered labels or or tags, in rolls) *ad val.*					30%	20%	15%	15%
	(iii) Other tags, labels and seals, printed *ad val.*					20%	10%	5%	5%
297	Stationery, n.e.e.:								
	(c) (i) Ballpoint pens and ballpoint pen barrels *ad val.*	30%	22½%	20%	10%				
	or per pen or barrel less *ad val.*	£0 0s. 3d.	£0 0s. 3d.	£0 0s. 3d.	£0 0s. 3d.				
		—	—	2½%	12½%				
		which ever duty shall be the greater							
	(ii) Other, n.e.e. *ad val.*	30%	22½%	20%	10%				
	By the repeal of paragraph (c) and by the substitution therefor of the following paragraph:								
	(c) (i) Ballpoint pens and ballpoint pen barrels *ad val.*					30%	22½%	20%	10%
	or per pen or barrel less *ad val.*					£0 0s. 3d.	£0 0s. 3d.	£0 0s. 3d.	£0 0s. 3d.
						—	—	2½%	12½%
						which ever duty shall be the greater			
	(ii) Tie-on labels or tags; paper or paperboard, plain *ad val.*					30%	20%	15%	15%
	(iii) Other tags, labels and seals, plain *ad val.*					20%	10%	5%	5%
	(iv) Other, n.e.e. *ad val.*					30%	22½%	20%	10%

Rebate of Duty for Manufacturing Purposes

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 85 published in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland *Government Gazette* of June 1, 1962 amends the Third Schedule (manufacturers' Rebate) to the Customs and Excise (Industrial Drawbacks and Rebates) Regulations, 1960, published in Federal Government notice No. 274 of 1960, details of which were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 30, 1960 (page 781) The amendments are as follows:

(a) in that part relating to the Bag, Trunk, Suitcase and Leatherwork manufacturing Industry:

(i) by the repeal of the note to the heading and the substitution therefor of the following note:

(Being the manufacture of elastic belts, harness, saddlery, industrial gloves and other protective appliances of leather, the manufacture of such items as fall within the provisions of item 257 of the Customs tariff and leather clothing excluding boots and shoes, and the manufacture of trunks, suitcases and other similar cases of metal or wood).

(ii) by the insertion of the following item under the appropriate headings as indicated.

Goods	Item	Effective Rate			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
Chandelier chain	331 (2)	20%	12½%	10%	Free

(b) in that past relating to the Clothing Manufacturing Industry by the insertion of the following item under the appropriate headings as indicated.

Goods	Item	Effective Rate			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
Cotton piece-goods, bleached or dyed, in a leno weave, weighing less than 5½ oz. per square yard and of a f.o.b. value of more than 36 pence per square yard	76 (c) (i) (E)	12½%	12½% or per sq. yd. £0 0s. 4d. whichever duty shall be the greater	12½% £0 0s. 4d.	Free Free
	76 (c) (i) (F)	12½%	12½% or per sq. yd. £0 0s. 4d. whichever duty shall be the greater	12½% £0 0s. 4d.	Free Free
	76 (c) (ii) (E)	15%	15% or per sq. yd. £0 0s. 4½d. whichever duty shall be the greater	15% £0 0s. 4½d.	Free Free
	76 (c) (ii) (F)	15%	15% or per sq. yd. £0 0s. 4½d. whichever duty shall be the greater	15% £0 0s. 4½d.	Free Free

(c) by the insertion after that part relating to the Metal Signs, Nameplates and Badges manufacturers' Industry of the following part:

MOSQUITO NET MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Goods	Item	Effective Rate			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
Mosquito netting in the piece, of a f.o.b. value not exceeding 8 pence per square yard	74 (a)	20%	Free or per sq. yd.	Free	Free
		£0 1s. 0d.	Free whichever duty shall be the greater	Free	Free

(d) by the insertion after that part relating to the Paper and Paperboard Converting Industry of the following part.

PAPER AND PAPERBOARD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Goods	Item	Effective Rate			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
Sodium salts of resin acids	230	5%	Free	Free	Free

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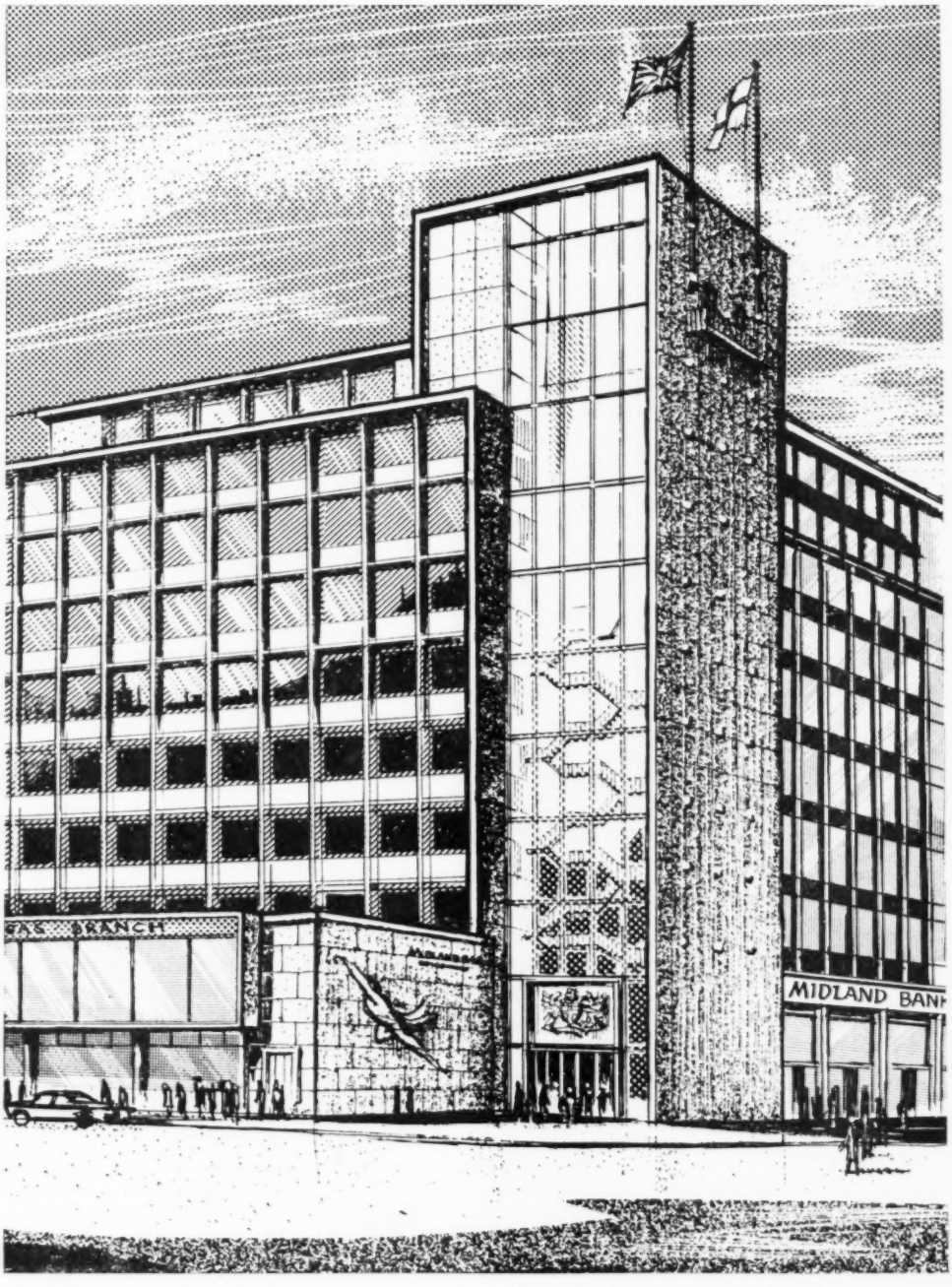

A NEW LANDMARK IN THE CITY OF LONDON...

The new building for the Overseas Branch of the Midland Bank has now been formally opened.

Situated at the corner of Gracechurch Street and Fenchurch Street in the City of London, this eleven-floor building is fitted with the latest aids to stream-lined efficiency and is air-conditioned throughout. And it provides accommodation for nearly 1,200 skilled men and women whose work is directly concerned with the many foreign banking services provided by the Midland Bank for those who trade or travel abroad. Long may we serve them.

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ISRAEL

Liberalization of Imports

THE ITEMS LISTED below may be imported into Israel from June 1, 1962, free from quantitative restrictions and without a licence.

Under the terms of the Free Imports Order 1962, issued by the Israeli authorities, the goods detailed in the free list may be imported on compliance with the following conditions:

(1) The goods are imported solely for the purpose of supply or manufacture or service.

(2) The importer of the goods is a certified importer pursuant to the Certified Importers Order 1962 and complies with the approval conditions.

(3) Payment for the goods was made in foreign currency only and in accordance with the f.o.b. value thereof.

(4) The foreign currency was purchased from a bank being an authorized dealer within the meaning of the Defence (Finance) Regulations 1941, in accordance with the instruction of The Controller of Foreign Exchange directed to banks being authorized dealers for the payment for such goods, save when the Controller has, generally or specially, allowed to finance the importation upon credit.

(5) The cargoes of the imported goods are fully insured in accordance with the transportation conditions, marine or aviation insurance, at their f.o.b. value at least.

Even if the conditions (3) to (5) above have not been complied with, the goods may be imported if the following conditions are complied with:

(a) They are imported upon c.i.f. or c. + f. terms.

(b) Foreign currency has not and will not be acquired from a bank being authorized dealer, as stated in Section 4 above for payment therefor.

(c) The importation is financed in accordance with Defence (Finance) Regulations 1941.

(d) The Importer delivers to the Customs Officer within the meaning of The Customs Ordinance, a written declaration confirming compliance with the conditions (a) to (c).

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Extension 2023), quoting reference C.R.E. 1060/G2.

Customs Tariff	Description of Goods
03.01 (d) (1)	Chilled and frozen fish, 'Tourik' type.
03.02 (b) (9)	Salted fish 'Lacerda' type.
07.01 (C)	'Garlic' fresh or chilled.
08.05	Fresh or dried nuts, shelled or not, types:
(a)	Almonds.
(b)	Chestnuts.
(c)	Hazelnuts.
(d)	Walnuts.
08.12	Dried fruits, types:
(c)	Apples.
(i)	Peaches, pears.
09.01 (a)	Coffee beans not roasted, not including coffee beans freed of caffeine.
09.02	Tea, not included in containers of up to 1 kg.
09.03	Mate.
10.01	Wheat for grinding, flour for baking uses.
12.01 (e)	Oilseeds of types:
(5)	Castor oilseeds.
(6)	Soyabeans.
12.05	Chicory roots, fresh or dried, whole or cut, unroasted.
12.06	Hop cones and lupulin.
13.03 (c)	Agar-Agar.
14.01	Vegetable materials of a kind used primarily for plaiting of types:
(a)	Bamboos.
(b)	Rattan.
(c)	Raffia.
14.05 (c)	Leaves and stems of esparto or alfa grass.
15.04	Fats and oils, of fish and marine mammals, whether or not refined.
15.11	Glycerol and glycerol lyes.
15.14	Spermaceti, crude, pressed or refined, whether or not coloured.
17.01 (b)	Sugar in cubes, not including crystal sugar, piece sugar and candy sugar.
17.01 (i)	Refined white sugar.
19.06	Cachets empty of gelatin suitable for pharmaceutical use, not including cachets with starch.
25.03	Sulphur, not including sublimed sulphur, precipitated sulphur and colloidal sulphur.
25.04	Natural graphite.
25.07 (a)	Fuller's earth, bentonite and other decolourizing and degreasing clays.
25.11	Natural barium sulphate (barytes), natural barium carbonate (witherite), whether or not calcined.
25.12	Infusorial earths, siliceous fossil meals and similar siliceous earths (for example, kieselguhr, tripolite or diatomite) of an apparent density of 1 or less, whether or not calcined.
25.13	Pumice stone, emery, natural corundum and other natural abrasives.
25.19	Natural magnesium carbonate (magnesite), whether or not calcined.
25.23 (b)	White cement.
25.24	Asbestos.
25.26	Mica, including splittings, mica waste.
25.27	Natural steatite, including natural steatite not further worked than roughly split, roughly squared or squared by sawing, talc.
25.31	Felspar, leucite, nepheline and nepheline syenite, fluorspar, ivorspar.
27.01	Coal, briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal.
27.04	Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat.
27.12	Petroleum jelly.
28.05 (a)	Mercury.
28.14	Chlorides, oxychlorides and other halogen compounds of non-metals.
28.15	Sulphides of non-metals; phosphorus trisulphide.
28.20	Aluminium oxide and hydroxide, artificial corundum.
28.22	Manganese oxides.
28.24	Cobalt oxides and hydroxides.
28.25	Titanium oxides.
28.26	Tin oxides (stannous oxide and stannic oxide).
28.27	Lead oxides, red lead and orange lead.
28.30 (a)	Calcium chloride.
28.36 (a)	Sodium hydrosulphites.
28.40 (i)	Disodium pyrophosphate.
28.46 (i)	Borax.
28.56	Carbides (for example, silicon carbide, boron carbide, metallic carbides) not including calcium carbides.
29.01 (f) (1)	Dodecylbenzene (D.D.B.), nonyenaphthalene, used for sulphonation or condensation with ethylene oxide.
29.01 (i) (9)	Styrene.
29.01 (i) (9)	Benzene, benzole.
29.01 (i) (9)	Tuolene, toluole,
29.01 (i) (9)	Xylene, xylole.
29.02 (i) (9)	*Para-dichlorobenzene*.
29.06	Phenols and phenol-alcohols.
29.07 (i)	Nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of types:
	Dinitro-ortho-cresol.
	Butyldinitrophenol.
29.08	Aromatic ethers; anisol.
29.13	Acyclic ketones, ketone-alcohols, types:
	Acetone.
	Ethylmethylketone (methylethylketone).
	Isobutyl-methyl-ketone (methyl isobutyl-ketone).
	Di-acetone alcohol.
29.14	Mono acids and their anhydrides, types:
(b)	Formic acid.
(i)	Stearic acid.
(i)	Vinylacetate monomer.
(i)	Oleine—oleic acid.
(i)	Butyl acetate.
(i)	Ethyl acetate.
29.15	Polyacids and their anhydrides, types:
	Oxalic acid.
	Adipic acid.
	Maleic anhydride.
	Phthalic anhydride.
	Tetrahydrophthalic anhydride.
29.16 (i)	Lactic acid.
29.22	Amine function compounds.
29.23	Single or complex oxygen-function amino-compounds, types:
(a)	Ethanol-amine, mono-di-tri:
(b)	Para-methyl amino phenol sulphate.
(c)	Substances with sweetening properties.
(d)	Monosodium glutamate.
29.26 (i)	Hexamine.
29.31 (a)	Thioglycolicacid and its salts.
29.34 (a)	Tetraethyl lead.
29.38	Provitamins and vitamins, natural or produced by synthesis used for the manufacture of medical preparations or for animal feeding, types:
	Provitamin and vitamin 'A' and derivatives.
	Vitamin B1 and derivatives.
	Vitamin B2 and derivatives.
	Vitamin B6 and derivatives.
	Vitamin B9 (pterolyglumatic acid or folic acids) and derivatives.
	Vitamin C and derivatives.
	Provitamins and vitamin D and derivatives.
	Vitamin E and derivatives.
	Vitamin H and derivatives.
	Provitamin and p.p. factor and derivatives.
29.39	Hormones, natural or produced by synthesis and derivatives used by medical veterinary, not including hormones, types:
	Adrenal (cortex) hormones and hormone derivatives of similar activity.
	Alpha and beta progesterone.
	Ethisterone.
	Testis hormones and androgenic derivatives of hormones.
29.40	Enzymes not including rennet powder.
29.44	Antibiotics used for the manufacture of medical preparations, types:
	Penicillins not including benzantin.
	Streptomycin.
	Chlortetracycline.
	Gramycidin.
	Tyrocidin.
	Oxytetracyclin.
	Actinomycetin.
	Streptothricin.
	Erythromicin.
32.01	Tanning extracts of vegetable origin.
32.02	Tannins (tannic acids), including water-extracted gallnuts tannin, and their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives.
32.04	Colouring matter of animal or of vegetable origin.
(c)	Water pulp organic pigments.
(i) (1)	Powder, tablet, cake and lump.
32.05	Synthetic organic dyestuffs (including pigment dyestuffs); natural indigo, not including synthetic organic products of a kind used as luminophores: products of the kind known as optical bleaching agents, substantive to the fibre, food colours.
32.08 (b)	Enamel in the form of frits, powder, granules or flakes.
36.07	Ferro-cerium.
37.01 (a)	X-ray plates and film, sensitized, unexposed, of glass or other materials.
37.02 (d)	X-ray films in rolls, sensitized unexposed, perforated or not.
37.03 (a)	X-ray paper sensitized unexposed or exposed but not developed.

(*Continued on next page*)

Israel (*Continued*)

Customs Tariff	Description of Goods
38.03	Activated carbon, activated diatomite, activated clay, activated bauxite and other activated natural mineral products.
38.05	Tall oil.
38.06	Concentrated sulphite lye.
38.07 (a)	Pine oil.
38.07 (i)	Wood turpentine, crude dipentene.
38.16	Prepared culture media for development of micro-organisms.
38.19 (a) (1)	Polyethylene glycol.
38.19 (a) (1)	Polychlorodiphenyls.
38.19 (a) (2) i	Alkylbenzenes.
38.19 (a) (2) i	Alkylnaphthalenes.
38.19 (b) (8)	Silica gel.
39.03 (b)	Cellulose sheets and foil unprinted in roll sheet form.
39.07 (i) (7)	Imitation jewellery.
40.01 (a)	Natural rubber latex whether or not with added synthetic rubber latex not including rubber latex pre-vulcanized, and in powder.
40.01 (b)	Natural raw rubber; not including cuttings, and soling crepe.
40.02 (a)	Synthetic rubber latex, not including pre-vulcanized.
40.02 (b)	Synthetic rubber.
40.02 (c)	Factice derived from oils.
44.03 (g)	Poplar wood, in bark.
44.04 (e)	Dunnage and shifting boards.
44.05 (a)	Dunnage and shifting boards.
44.05 (i) (2)	Oak wood.
44.05 (i) (3)	Pine wood, not including other conifer wood.
45.01	Natural cork; unworked, crushed, granulated or ground; waste cork.
47.01	Pulp, derived by mechanical or chemical means from any fibrous vegetable material.
48.03 (a)	Parchment or greaseproof paper in rolls or sheets.
48.03 (c)	Glassine paper, untyped in rolls or sheets.
48.07 (i) (9)	A.K.G. paper, ancyclograph polygraph.
48.08	Filter blocks, slabs and plates of paper pulp.
48.21 (i)	A.K.G. paper, ancyclograph polygraph.
57.01	Cannabis sativa, raw or processed but not spun: tow and waste of true hemp.
57.02	Manila hemp (abaca) (musa textilis), raw or processed but not spun; tow and waste of manila hemp.
57.03	Jute, raw or processed but not spun; tow and waste of jute.
62.03 (a) (i)	Used sacks.
68.15	Worked mica and articles of mica, including bonded mica splittings on a support of paper or fabric.
70.18	Blanks for corrective spectacle lenses.
70.19 (c)	Glass imitation jewellery.
71.16	Imitation jewellery.
73.01	Pig iron, cast iron, spiegeleisen, in pigs, blocks, lumps and similar forms.
73.02	Ferro-alloys.
73.03 (a)	Scrap and waste of cast iron.
73.04	Shot and angular grit, of iron or steel graded or ungraded, wire pellets of iron or steel.
73.05	Iron or steel powders; sponge iron or steel.
73.10 (a) (3)	Magnet iron with low coercive force, and high permeability.
73.10 (d)	Hollow mining drill steel.
73.11 (b)	Sheet piling or iron or steel whether or not drilled, punched or made from assembled elements.
73.13 (b) (5)	Tin plate.
73.13 (b) (9)	Steel sheets, tin and lead coated, hot and cold rolled.
73.14 (b)	Steel reed wire used for the manufacture of weaver's reeds (steel reed wire).
73.15	Alloy steel and high carbon steel (in bars and rods, wire, stainless steel, sheets, plates, strips, wires) not including free cutting bars and lead loy bars.
73.18 (c)	Stainless steel tubes and pipes.
73.33	Needles for hand sewing (including embroidery), hand carpet needles and hand knitting needles, bodkins, crochet hooks and the like, and embroidery stilettos of iron or steel, includng blanks.
73.40 (c) (2)	Balls of the type used in grinding and crushing mills and balls for the graining or polishing of printing plates.
74.01	Intermediate products of copper metallurgy, named 'copper matte' (unwrought copper, copper scrap and waste not including).
74.03 (a)	Wrought copper bars, rods, types:
(2)	Chromed or nickelled.
(3)	Electrolytic wire bars, uncoated single stranded of diameter from 6 mm. to 7·94 mm. ($\frac{1}{4}$ in.).
(4)	Rectangular bars of electrolytic copper, bare, imported in coils.
(9)	Other copper bars and rods from 6 mm. and over not including brass rods.
74.03 (b)	Wrought copper angles, shapes and sections, not including silvered or gilded.
74.03 (c) (2)	Copper wire, chromed or nickelled.
74.03 (d)	Wrought copper anodes.
74.04 (b)	Wrought plates, sheets and strip of copper, chromed or nickelled.
74.04 (i) (9)	Wrought plates, sheets and strip of brass.
74.05	Copper foil, whether or not embossed, cut to shape perforated, coated, printed, of a thickness not exceeding 0·15 mm., not including those backed with paper or other reinforcing material.
75.01	Nickel mattes, nickel speiss and other intermediate products of nickel metallurgy; unwrought nickel, not including electro-plating anodes; nickel waste and scrap.
75.03	Wrought plates, sheets and strip, of nickel; nickel foil; nickel powders and flakes.
75.04	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of nickel; hollow bars, and tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, sockets and flanges) of nickel.
76.01	Unwrought aluminium, not including waste and scrap.
76.05	Aluminium powders and flakes.
77.01	Unwrought magnesium; magnesium waste, not including shavings of uniform size, and scrap.
77.02	Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of magnesium; magnesium wire; wrought plates, sheets and strip, of magnesium; magnesium foil; raspings and shavings of uniform size, powders and flakes of magnesium; tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of magnesium; hollow bars of magnesium.
77.03	Other articles of magnesium.
77.04	Beryllium, unwrought or wrought, and articles of beryllium.
78.01 (a)	Unwrought lead, including argentiferous lead.
78.02	Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of lead; lead wire.
78.03	Wrought plates, sheets and strip of lead.
78.04	Lead foil (whether or not embossed, cut to shape, perforated, coated, printed or backed with paper or other reinforcing material), of a weight per square metre (not including backing) not exceeding 1,700 grs.; lead powders and flakes.
79.02	Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of zinc, zinc wire.
79.04	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of zinc; hollow bars, and tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, sockets and flanges), of zinc.
80.01 (a) (1)	Unwrought pure tin.
80.01 (b)	Tin waste and scrap.
80.02	Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of tin; tin wire.
80.03	Wrought plates, sheets and strip, of tin.
81.01 (a)	Tungsten (wolfram), unwrought or wrought, and articles thereof.
81.02	Molybdenum, unwrought or wrought, and articles thereof.
81.03	Tantalum, unwrought or wrought, and articles thereof.
81.04	Other base metals, unwrought or wrought, and articles thereof; cermets, unwrought or wrought, and articles thereof.
	General rule for Sections 84 *and* 85
	Spare parts which are imported with a machine (although not specified in the following description) will be considered as an integral part of the machine, if the value of these spare parts does not exceed 3 per cent. of the general value of the consignment or 500 IL. whichever is the lower, subject to conditions as stated in the explanatory notes to the Israeli Customs Tariff.
84.06	Internal combustion piston engines, types:
(a)	Engines for tractors and mobile equipment and used for agricultural purposes.
(b)	Other engines, not including vehicle engines, aircraft engines and marine engines.
84.33 (a)	Paper or paperboard cutting machines of all kinds.
84.40 (a) (2)	Ironing machines, non-domestic.
84.40 (b)	Fabric-cutting machines, including for cutting patterns and parts of clothing.
84.41 (a) (9)	Sacks sewing machines, linking machines, industrial sewing machine heads, not including zigzag sewing machine heads, non-industrial.
84.41 (a) (9)	Shoe soles sewing machines.
84.41 (c)	Sewing machine needles, including book sewing or embroidery machines of the kind having an eye near the point.
84.42	Shaving and splitting machine heads.
84.45	Machine-tools for working metal or metallic carbides, types: Lathes, distance between centres from 2 mm. and up. Radial drilling machines of diameter 40 mm. and up. Capstan and turret lathes. Universal milling machines. Planing machines. Surface grinding machines. Engraving machines. Band sawing machines. Pipe and bolt threading machines. Cutting machines for zinc sheets and lead sheets.
84.51	Typewriters, other than typewriters incorporating calculating mechanisms, cheque-writing machines.
84.52	Calculating machines, accounting machines, cash registers, franking machines, ticket-issuing machines and similar machines incorporating a calculating device.
85.01 (b)	Electric motors up to 150 h.p.
85.01 (i) (3)	Dry rectifiers (for example, selenium boards).
85.02 (f)	Magnetic door and window catches.
85.13 (a)	Telephone parts as follows used for the manufacture or assembly of telephone sets: dials, receivers and transmitters and parts thereof.
85.13 (c)	Telegraphic apparatus, including teleprinters and picture telegraphic apparatus.
85.20 (f)	Fluorescent round tubes.
85.20 (g) (1)	Molybdenum wire, tungsten wire or spirals, metal caps, lead-in wire electrodes.
85.21 (b)	Photo-electric cells.
85.21 (c)	Crystal diodes, crystal triodes and other crystal valves.
85.22 (f)	High signal generators.
85.24 (i)	Arc-lamp carbons, carbon brushes.
86.01	Steam rail locomotives and tenders.
86.03	Other rail locomotives, not including electric rail locomotives, battery-operated or powered from an external source of electricity.
86.04	Mechanically-propelled railway and tramway coaches, vans and trucks, and mechanically propelled track inspection trolleys.
86.05	Railway and tramway passenger coaches and luggage vans, hospital coaches, prison coaches, testing coaches, travelling post-office coaches and other special purpose railway coaches.
86.06	Railway and tramway rolling-stock, the following: workshops, cranes and other service vehicles.
86.07	Railway and tramway goods-vans, goods-wagons and trucks.
86.09	Parts of railway and tramway locomotives and rolling stock.
88.01	Balloons and airships.
88.02	Flying machines, gliders and kites; rotochutes, except airplanes for agricultural use.
88.03	Parts of goods falling within heading No. 88.01 or 88.02.
88.05	Catapults and similar aircraft launching gear; ground flying trainers; parts of any of the foregoing articles.
89.01	Ships, boats and other vessels, not including ships, boats and other loading vessels, not including ships, boats and other fishing vessels.
89.02	Tugs.
89.03	Light-vessels, fire-floats, dredgers of all kinds, floating cranes, and other vessels the navigability of which is subsidiary to their main function, floating docks.
89.05	Floating structures other than vessels (for example, cofferdams, landing stages, buoys and beacons).
90.20	Apparatus based on the use of X-rays or of the radiations from radio-active substances (including radiography and radiotherapy apparatus); X-ray generators; X-ray tubes; X-ray screens; X-ray high tension generators; X-ray control panels and desks; X-ray examination or treatment tables, chairs and the like not including X-ray apparatus of 5 mili amperes per 45 kilowatts and X-ray apparatus of 15 mili amperes per 70 kilowatts.
717	Imitation jewellery not specified in headings 39.07, 70.19 and 71.16.
717 (a)	Parts of imitation jewellery.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

required by customers in the North of England may be obtained quickly from

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CYPRUS

Import Licensing Regulations

NOTICE No. 248 in Supplement No. 3 to Cyprus *Official Gazette* No. 154 of May 17, cancels Open General Licences Nos. 8800, 19999 and 24444 published in *Gazette* Supplements No. 3 under Public Instrument No. 365/1955 (as amended by Public Instruments Nos. 95/1961, 256/1961 and 60/1962), 691/1958 (as amended by Public Instruments Nos. 133/1959, 300/1959, 96/1961, 257/1961 and 61/1962) and 1097/1958 respectively.

The Note states that a specific import licence is required for the goods listed below when imported from the United Kingdom and from British Colonies.

The Group and Item numbers are those set out in the Standard International Trade Classification published in United Nations Statistical Series M No. 10, Indexed edition, April 1953.

No.	Description of Goods		
1	Live animals chiefly for food	Division 001	The whole
2	(i) Meat fresh or chilled	Items 011–01/02	Part only
	(ii) Meat of swine (pork), fresh, chilled or frozen	Item 011–03	The whole
	(iii) Poultry killed or dressed	Item 011–04	The whole
3	Milk and cream, except milk and cream condensed, evaporated or dry	Groups 021 & 022	With the exceptions indicated
4	Cheese and curd	Item 024–01	The whole
5	Eggs in the shell	Item 025–01	The whole
6	Ice cream (not powder ice cream)	Item 029–09	Part only
7	Wheat and spelt (including meslin) unmilled	Item 041–01	The whole
8	Barley, unmilled	Item 043–01	The whole
9	Flour of wheat, semolina and self-raising flour	Item 046–01	The whole
10	Flour of barley and semolina	Item 047–09	Part only
11	Macaroni and similar preparations in general	Item 048–03	The whole
12	Fruits and vegetables, fresh, dried, preserved	Division 05	The whole
13	Coffee beans, roasted, and ground coffee	Item 071–02	The whole
14	Bran	Item 081–02	The whole
15	Foods prepared for animals and birds	Item 081–09	Part only
16	Tomato sauce; vinegar	Item 099–09	Part only
17	Beverages (non-alcoholic and alcoholic)	Divisions 111 and 112	The whole
18	Groundnuts in the shell	Item 221–01	Part only
19	Sheeps' and lambs' wool	Items 262–01/02	The whole
20	Wool shoddy, wool carded or combed, waste of wool	Items 262–06/08	Part only
21	Olive oil (including olive stone (kernel) oil)	Item 412–05	The whole
22	Carbonic acid gas and oxygen	Item 511–09	Part only
23	Alcohols and spirits of turpentine except ethyl and methanol denaturant	Group 512	With the exceptions indicated
24	Orange and lemon oils	Item 551–01	Part only
25	Common soap and detergents	Item 552–02	Part only
26	Boot and shoe cream	Item 552–03	Part only
27	Wood creosote, wood pitch and wood tar	Item 599–09	Part only
28	Wooden boxes, cases, crates and parts thereof	Item 632–01	The whole
29	Builders' woodwork (doors, windows, parquet flooring, etc.)	Item 632–03	The whole
30	Cardboard and paper boxes, containers and cartons	Item 642–01	Part only
31	Cotton yarn of up to count 18 (not included)	Items 651–03/04	Part only
32	Cotton and synthetic fabrics including mixed fabrics as follows:		
	(a) Terry fabrics and other towelling fabrics.		
	(b) Striped bed linen fabrics known locally as 'taisto' (seersucker).		
	(c) Gingham and similar plain-weave, yarn-dyed lightweight fabrics known locally as 'aladja.'		
	(d) Cotton gaberdine and similar yarn-dyed trousering cloth known locally as 'panteloniki'.	Items 652–01, 652–02, 653–05	Part only
	(e) Plain cotton table cloth fabrics having the same weaving and pattern characteristics with similar locally made fabrics known locally as 'trapezomantila' and 'trapezomantilies'.		
33	Embroidery	Item 654–04	The whole
34	Bed-linen, table-linen, toilet-linen and kitchen linen (including towels) of all materials	Item 656–04	The whole
35	Portland cement, ordinary	Item 661–02	Part only
36	Mosaic floor tiles	Item 662–02	Part only
37	Iron wire, coated or not	Item 681–12	Part only
38	Firearms except harpoon throwing	Items 691–01/03	The whole with the exception indicated
39	Wire netting, wire fencing and wire grills	Items 699–05/06	The whole
40	Wire nails	Item 699–07	Part only
41	Buckets for household use of iron and steel	Item 699–13	Part only
42	Crown corks	Item 699–29	Part only
43	Machinery other than electric as follows:		
	(a) Steam generating boilers and engines, n.e.s.	Items 711–01, 711–09	The whole
	(b) Metal working machinery	Group 715	The whole
	(c) Centrifugal pumps	Item 716–01	Part only
	(d) Woodworking machinery	Item 716–04	The whole
	(e) Paper mill and pulp mill machinery, and machinery for paper manufactures	Item 716–06	The whole
	(f) Printing machinery	Item 716–07	Part only
	(g) Textile machinery	Item 716–08	Part only
	(h) Sewing machines, industrial	Item 716–11	Part only
	(i) Machinery (excluding domestic appliances), n.e.s.	Item 716–13	Part only
44	Electric amplifiers	Item 721–04	Part only
45	Wood furniture and fixtures	Item 821–01	The whole
46	Stockings and hose	Item 841–01	The whole
47	Underwear and nightwear knitted or made of knitted fabrics	Items 841–02, 841–04	The whole
48	Outerwear	Items 841–03, 841–05	The whole
49	Footwear	Group 851	The whole
50	Articles of plastic (table, household, decorative, etc.), except flooring tiles	Items 899–07	The whole
		Items 899–11	Part only
51	Artificial teeth	Item 899–99	Part only

The same Notice also states that individual licences will not be required for the transactions and goods mentioned below.

(a) Returned Goods and Special Transactions within the meaning of Tariff Items 931–01 and 931–02;

(b) Gifts, provided that the Director of the Department of Customs and Excise is satisfied that:—

(i) they are *bona fide* unsolicited gifts and are not imported as merchandise or for sale or for commercial or professional use; and

(ii) their value does not exceed ten pounds.

TUNISIA

Prohibition of Imports

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of May 22-25, 1962, published an announcement prohibiting the importation into Tunisia of the following:

Tariff Number	Description
15-10	Fatty acids (industrial); acid oils from refining; fatty alcohols (industrial).

The French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 807, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

THE NETHERLANDS

Turnover Tax Surcharge on Imported Goods

A NETHERLANDS Royal Decree, dated May 19, 1962, and *effective from June 1, 1962* (*'STAATSBLAD'* No. 170/1962), announces changes in Turnover Tax Surcharge payable on certain imported goods (including jam, tarred dolomite, some articles of rubber, mirrors, tubes, crown corks and some motor vehicles).

Details of these changes will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as possible but the text of the Decree (in Dutch) may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 807, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Extn. 133 or 135.)

IRISH REPUBLIC

Customs Duties Some Inlaid Linoleum Suspended

THE IRISH REPUBLIC Revenue Commissioners announce that the Government have made an Order entitled the Imposition of Duties (Inlaid Linoleum) Order, 1962. The effect of the Order which came into operation on June 1, 1962 is to suspend the Customs duty at Tariff Ref.: No. 89/2 (b) (ii) on inlaid linoleum of not less than 2·5 millimetres in thickness, which is imported before June 1, 1963.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

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Orders for advertisements in this section should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office, Room D.63, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1

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BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the lists of Contractors to H.M. Government Departments.

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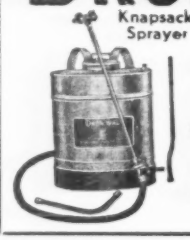

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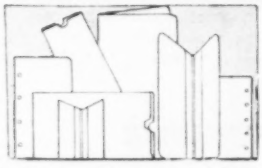

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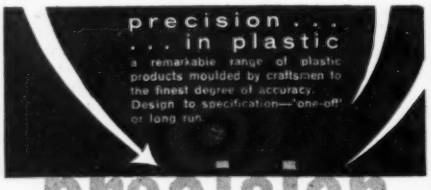
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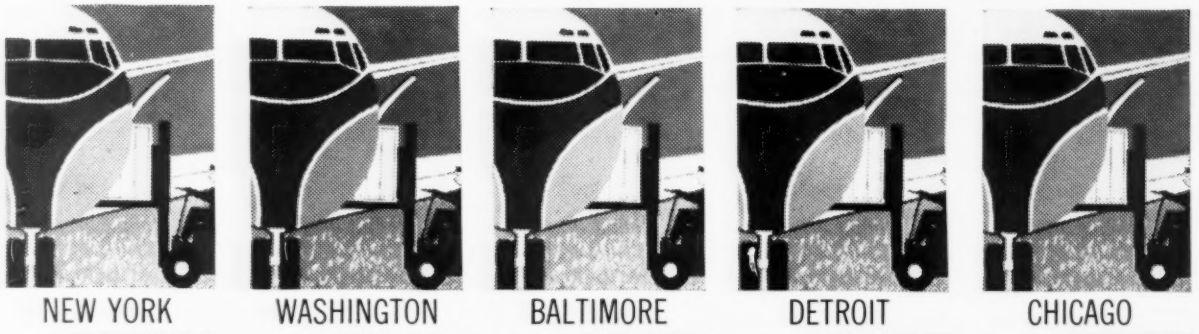

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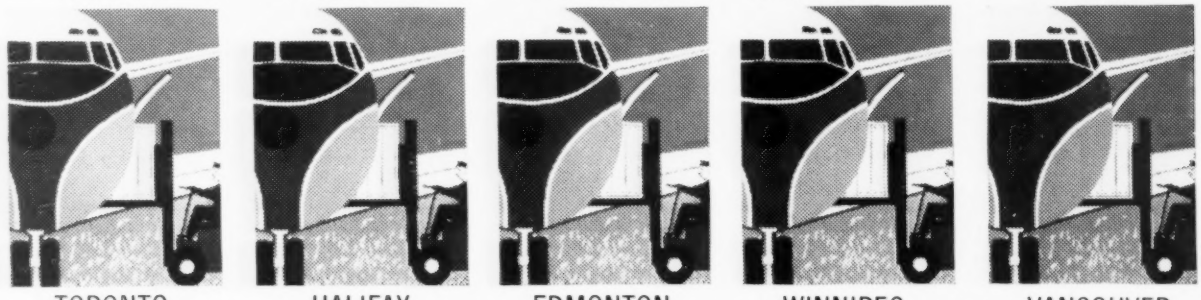

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